NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Without Concealment.----Without Compromise.

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AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.
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SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Editor.

☞ All communications for the paper, and letters relating to its pecuniary concerns, should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Donations to the Treasury of the American Anti Slavery Society may be forwarded to FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer, at Boston; or to S. H. Gay, Assistant Treasurer, at New-York.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum: Strictly in advance in all cases.

H. M. HENRY, PRINTER.

"The Peculiar Institution."

The Christian Index, published at Penfield, (Ga.) contains, in one column, the three following advertisements:

EXECUTORS' SALE.—Will be sold at the late residence of Jesse Perkins, dec'd, late of Greene county, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March next, the following property, viz:

Allen, about 30 years old; Claiborn, 25; Dick, 25; Anderson, 20; Asa, 15; Israel, 14; Harrison, 13; Nathan, 13; Sirena, 14; Adaline, 12; and Wesley, 10.

Also, stock of hogs, stock of cattle, horses, corn, fodder and oats, plantation tools, &c.

All sold as the property of the said Jesse Perkins, deceased, under his last will, in order to make a division among the legatees of said estate. Terms on day of sale.

VINCENT SANFORD, }
NICHOLAS PERKINS, } Ex'rs.

Jan. 15, 1848.

REVIVAL SERMONS, by Rev. Daniel Baker, late pastor, successively, of the 2d Presbyterian Church, Washington city, and of the Independent Church, Savannah.

The second edition of this very popular and useful book is just from the press. These sermons have been highly commended by learned divines and the religious press; but their highest recommendation is from above. They have been blessed to the conversion of over three thousand persons. Of that number some thirty, or more, it is believed, have become heralds of the Cross. They may be had at our office, &c.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, on the first Tuesday in February, next, in the town of Greensboro, Greene county, a tract of land containing one hundred and three acres, whereon James H. Ralls lived at the time of his death. Also, a negro woman, Mariah, and her three children, all belonging to the estate of said James H. Ralls, deceased. Sold by order of the honourable the Inferior Court of said county, when sitting as a Court of Ordinary for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

JOHN G. HOLTZCLAW, Adm'r.

Dec. 2, 1847.

The sale of about one hundred and sixty negroes, 44 mules and horses, 250 or 300 pork hogs, stock hogs, cattle, corn, fodder, oats, plantation tools, cooking utensils, &c. &c. will commence on Friday, the 10th of December, at the plantation of John Jones, dec'd. near Warsaw, Sumter county.

The sale will be continued on Monday, 13th of December, at the late residence of John Jones, dec'd. in Greene county—say *one hundred and fourteen or fifteen negroes*, 33 mules and horses, 7 yoke of oxen, pork hogs, stock hogs, cattle, road wagon, ox wagon, horse carts, cart wheels, cotton gins, corn, fodder, nats, Plantation tools, &c.

The terms of sale, twelve months credit. Notes with two approved securities—interest to be added from sale. All sums under $20, cash.

WILLIAM JONES, Jr. }
JOHN P. EVANS, } Adm'rs.

—*Eutaw (Ala.) Whig.*

From the Laurensville [S. C.] Herald of the 31st ult.

KIDNAPPER'S ABROAD—CATCH THE THIEF.

There was quite a sensation in our village on Monday last, caused by the appearance of two strangers, who had in their possession a mulatto girl about twelve years of age, who said she was free, and that her mother was a white woman. The pretended owners offered her for sale, and represented themselves as brothers-in-law, one by the name of Seaborn Jackson, living in Georgia, and the other, John Evans, residing in West Tennessee, and they were selling the girl for partition.

The girl's statement excited the suspicions of some of our most worthy citizens, that she had been kidnapped or stolen. They, therefore, entered into a private and separate examination of the girl, Jackson, and Evans, and soon became satisfied that she had been stolen from North Carolina. A warrant was issued, Jackson was arrested; the other made his escape through the forest north of the village.

Jackson, when brought before the magistrate stated that his real name was Joseph S. Gibbs, of Rutherford County, North Carolina, and his companion in crime, was named William Wilson, of the same place—that the girl in their possession was the daughter of Mrs. Searcy, of that county, and that they had taken her from the residence of one Mr. Brown, with whom she was living, on Thursday, the 23d, late at night, and brought her to South Carolina, with a view of making a Christmas speculation.

Gibbs, (alias) Jackson, was committed to jail to await his trial at the next General Sessions.

Wilson, (alias) Evans, made his escape on foot, is about five feet ten inches high, light complexion, and wears large whiskers of a reddish or sandy colour.

The friends of justice and humanity will be on the look out for him.

From the Clarion of Freedom.

VIRGINIA.

During our recent sojourn in the State of Virginia, we were often made sad, and as often amused by the rehearsal of incidents connected with Slavery.

Some short time previous to our leaving, we were in company with a Methodist brother, who said his feelings had been shocked seriously by a late occurrence. He said a negro by the name of Jess, had made a profession of religion and seemed to live in its daily enjoyments. His master sent him to town with a bag of rye—the purchaser had him to take it off his horse and carry it to his ware-room. No sooner had the poor Christian thrown the load from his shoulder, than he was seized upon, tied and locked in for safe-keeping there, until he could be sent to Jail. He learned to his utter surprise that his master had traded him to a *soul-driver*. He prayed God to deliver him from his bonds by death. His prayers were answered, for in a few days before he was so have been ordered to march for the South, God took Jess shouting from the world to that place, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are forever at rest; where the voice of the oppressor is not heard, and where the servant is free from his master."

ANOTHER.—A wife was sold from her husband, and her children, to be driven to the far South, as a marketable beast, to breed and work. The thought of being forever separated from her dear friends, her husband and her children, was more than she could bear for a single day; so she sought an opportunity to separate herself from the drove and hung herself by the road side. She was cut down the following morning and buried in the lonely woods.

ANOTHER.—A few miles further on the same road, a mother, a wife, a sister, a daughter, was separated by Slavery, from all the ties of consanguinity, and she was started in a drove to the great southern prison-house, to toil and bleed. The thought of being separated from her friends, and doomed to an intolerable, interminable bondage, was more than she could endure. She preferred the quiet of the grave; so at night when her master and miserable comrades were asleep, she hung herself by the road side. In the morning she was cut down and buried in the lonely woods, there to remain until Gabriel should invite her to a better rest. But the poor creature did not long enjoy the quiet of the grave; for her inhuman master, after driving his drove of humanity some distance on their road towards market, learned of one of the slaves that the woman had five dollars of her own scanty earnings about her person when she was buried. The hyena forthwith returned, dug up the corpse and robbed it, then went on his way rejoicing that he was *five dollars* richer. We forgot to ask our informant what church this fellow held communion with, if any.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

Our friend, Dr. David Peck, a highly respectable young physician, who has lately taken up his residence among us, with a view of practising in his profession, went on a certain evening to the auction room of M. Thomas & Son, in Walnut street, to attend a sale of medical books. He had been induced to go from seeing advertisements of the sale in the papers, in which gentlemen of the medical profession had been especially invited to attend.—He had not been long in the room till he was waited upon by one of the Messrs. Thomas, and told that persons of his complexion could not be permitted there. He stated that he was a physician, that his business there was to purchase books. In reply, he was told that if he would leave the names of the works he wanted, they would be bought in for him, but that his presence could not be allowed. Our friend, though practically pretty well acquainted with American prejudice—as every one of his caste who is brought up in this country is obliged to be—was not looking for any manifestation quite so unreasonable and brutal as this. He left the room, however—without any further words—but deeply penetrated with this insult.

Dr. Peck is a gentleman of the utmost respectability. He is a man of educated mind, refined manners, and holds a diploma from one of our Western Colleges, as a regular Graduate of Medicine. But here in Philadelphia, he is turned out of an auction room—to which, in common with others, he had been invited—and for no other reason than that of his complexion! The auctioneer, we presume, was fearful—if he permitted Dr. Peck to be present—of giving offence to the Southern students; but the motive, instead of mitigating, only aggravates the offence. Can sordidness and servility be any excuse for such ill-bred brutality?

Pro-Slavery.

From the [Concord, N. H.] Democrat and Freeman.

OLD HUNKERS IN ALLIANCE WITH THE DISUNIONISTS!

When the pro-slavery leaders are about to resort to some base means to carry the election, they almost invariably begin the operation by charging upon their opponents the very trick they intend to play themselves. In pursuance of this established mode of operation, just before election, their organs, the Rough and Ready, and Patriot, come out pell-mell upon the Garrisonite Disunionists, the men who threaten to walk "over the ruins of the American Church and the American Union?" and, *immediately after*, we find these Disunionists pouring into the State from Massachusetts, and making a regular crusade against the Liberty party, denouncing it as the most corrupt and unprincipled party in existence; and earnestly beseeching Abolitionists TO REFRAIN FROM VOTING!—thus directly playing into the hands of the Old Hunkers, and so far as they accomplish anything at all, helping to keep the "allies of Slavery" in power! It takes no great sagacity to see through this game. The insincere denunciation of the Disunionists by the Old Hunker organs is made to answer the double purpose of calling public attention to their meetings and at the same time, of throwing upon Liberty men the odium of their obnoxious sentiments. This favour the Garrison lecturers repay by blackguarding the Liberty party in the choicest terms of their unsurpassable vocabulary, and urging upon Abolitionists the *solemn duty* of STAYING AWAY FROM THE BALLOT-BOX, that their friends, the pro-slavery Democrats, may hold fast their ill-gotten power! All this is perfectly understood by the Old Hunker leaders as well as the itinerant lecturers of whom we speak. Indeed the whole game is perfectly obvious to any one who will watch the movements of both these parties.

At the Disunion meetings held by Pillsbury and Wright, at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY last, BARTON, the editor, and OSGOOD, the publisher of the Rough and Ready, were present and particularly active, prompting the speakers, and cheering vociferously their coarsest attacks upon the Liberty party and the Church. They seemed perfectly delighted with the meeting, as they had the best reason to be, for Pillsbury declared his *decided preference* for the pro-slavery Democrats, as INFINITELY PREFERABLE to either of the other parties! (Tremendous cheers by Barton and Osgood.) And yet these graceless infidels, who openly avow their contempt for Christianity and its institutions, would palm themselves off as the peculiar defenders of the Church, the Ministry, and the Sabbath, and endeavour to throw upon the friends of Liberty the responsibility of the extravagancies of our bitterest enemies!

There is another strong bond of sympathy between the Old Hunkers and their allies, the Disunionists—they both cordially hate and denounce the Free Will Baptists. There is a remarkable resemblance between the language of Foster in his "Brotherhood of Thieves," Pillsbury in his "Forlorn Hope of Slavery," and the abusive articles of Barton's Rough and Ready against the Free Will Baptists. Alike they seek to throw contempt upon this respectable denomination, and to destroy its means of usefulness. Compare the following extracts from Barton and Foster:

From Barton's Rough and Ready.

A more mischievous Mexican Federal paper cannot be found in the State than the Morning Star, printed at Dover. It is worse than the Enquirer, because its political ravings are accompanied and interlarded with religious cant. The editor cannot put his pen to paper, without weaving into his religious articles some charge against the administration, or some slur at the Democratic party. It ought to be *discountenanced* and DENOUNCED by every friend of his country.

From Foster's Brotherhood of Thieves.

I said at your meeting, among other things, that the American Church and clergy, as a body, are thieves, adulterers, man-stealers, pirates, and murderers; that the Methodist Episcopal Church was more corrupt and profligate than any house of ill-fame in the city of New York; and that many of our clergymen were guilty of enormities that would disgrace an Algerine pirate!"

THE FREE WILL BAPTISTS AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. These sects, like all the others, when weighed in the balance of truth, are found wanting. As bodies, they claim to be Anti-Slavery; but their claim is like that of the Pharisee, who thanked God that he was not like that publican who stood by his side, when at the same time he was the more guilty of the two.

I have said that the American Church and clergy, as a body, were PIRATES. Is this charge true, so far as it relates to the Free Will Baptists and Quakers? It is, if *aiding* and *abetting* pirates, and protecting them while engaged in perpetrating their atrocities, constitutes one a pirate; for both of these sects legalize and protect a species of commerce in the United States, which they have declared to be piracy, when carried on upon the coast of Africa.

The only way to shut the mouths of these "miscreants," says the Rough and Ready, speaking of ministers of the Gospel, "is to STOP THEIR PAY."

Pillsbury declared, on Sunday, that ten brothels would not so much injure the morals of the town of Concord as the ten meeting houses located here!

We say nothing of the motives that actuate Pillsbury, Foster, and others. We judge no man's motives. It is of the *effect* of their public efforts that we speak, and of that alone.

Let these facts be noted, and let these men be watched. Can any one doubt, that Barton, Osgood, and the Hunker leaders generally, rejoice in the success of Foster and Pillsbury, when the heaviest blows they strike are aimed at the opponents of the slave Democracy? Let the friends of religion and good Government be on their guard against both the secret and open enemies of the Church and the Union. Let the people rebuke the men who to accomplish their purposes, would march "*over the ruins of the American Church and the American Union!*" and let their corrupt allies and abettors, the Hunker leaders, who openly denounce every church and minister that will not prostitute their sacred influence to the support of the diabolical crimes of Slavery and war, fall under the same just condemnation! "*Patriotism orders it—duty directs it!*"

Selections.

From the Liberator.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

This Annual Meeting commenced in Boston, on Wednesday morning, January 26th, at the Melodeon.

The Chair was taken by Francis Jackson, President of the Society, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M. and it was voted, that the Society do now proceed to business.

Opportunity for prayer being given, prayer was offered by John M. Spear.

The following, on motion of Edmund Quincy, of Dedham, were nominated and accepted by the Society as a Committee of Business.

William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Maria W. Chapman, Henry C. Wright, Eliza Lee Follen, Edmund Quincy, Edmund Jackson, Caroline Weston, Stephen S. Foster.

Subsequently, on motion of H. C. Wright, Daniel Ricketson, of New Bedford, and W. H. Fish, of Hopedale, were added to the Business Committee.

The following, on motion of S. May, Jr. were nominated and chosen a Committee on the Roll and Finance:

Loring Moody, James N. Buffum, John M. Spear, Elbridge Sprague, John N. Fisk.

On motion of Samuel Philbrick, of Brookline, *Voted*, That a committee of one from each county be nominated by the Chair as a committee to nominate a list of officers for the Society for the present year.

Samuel Philbrick presented his Report as Treasurer of the Society for the past year; which having been audited, was unanimously accepted by the Society. This Report will be found in another place.

The President nominated the following as the Committee to nominate officers of the Society, (with some vacancies to be filled afterwards,) and his nomination was accepted by the Society:

Edmund Quincy, of Norfolk; John T. Hilton, of Middlesex; John M. Fisk, of Worcester; Cornelius Bramhall, Suffolk; James N. Buffum, Essex; Daniel Ricketson, Bristol; Henry H. Brigham, Plymouth; Nathaniel Barney, Nantucket.

Voted, On motion of G. W. Stacy, of Milford, that the Annual Report of the Board of Managers be now heard.

The President left the Chair, which was taken by Charles F. Hovey, Esq. of Boston.

Copious extracts from said Report were then read by Edmund Quincy, Corresponding Secretary.

Samuel May, Jr. gave notice that a copy of the petition to the Legislature, for secession from the Union, would be kept at the Secretaries' table for signatures, during the sessions of this meeting.

Henry C. Wright, from the Committee on Business, reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That while we deeply regret that the Slave Power should have been able to find one of its most willing and useful tools in the Pilgrim blood of Massachusetts, we must still recognize one virtue in Robert C. Winthrop, that, unlike his fellow Whigs, he has never been a hypocrite in politics; he has never pretended to own himself, or claimed to be anything but the mouth-piece of cotton, whether in State street or at the Capitol; he cannot be accused of getting office, like Briggs, under false pretences; neither, like the Hon. Mr. "Facing-both-ways," did he signalize his youth by thunders against Slavery on Plymouth Rock, and then, with the fame of many years upon his brow, say his prayers backward before the Capitol at Richmond; on the contrary, we are bound to allow, that he has always gloried in being a *Dough-face* from the beginning, at home and abroad, in every sphere, "however bounded, and be the shame more or less,"—that he has not sought for his bargain the decent cover of secrecy, but his prostitution has been open, in the market-place, and he has worn its wages insolently and without shame; that to guard against suspicion of hypocrisy, even in quoting Scripture, he took care to put on broad record, beforehand, in Faneuil Hall, a pledge to remind the world that in his case, at least, there were many things beside the Lord, "which make men to be of one mind in a house."

2. Resolved, That our deep regret to find such a character linked with the name of Winthrop is forgotten in the sad reflection that, like wax beneath the seal, he is but what the schools and churches of Boston have made him, the faithful representative of the opinions of his native city; and that could we succeed in changing these opinions, the weathercocks upon our steeples would be laggards, compared with him, in shifting with the wind.

3. Resolved, That the re-election of George N. Briggs to office, with all the sins of his perjured and treasonable proclamation, places Massachusetts among the active supporters of the Mexican war; that not all the resolutions which even *her* Legislature had passed, or can pass, are able to hide that fact; and that if George N. Briggs has, as his friends claim, repented of that disgraceful act, he should be as ready to make as public "proclamation" of his repentance as he was of his servility—and not leave his friends to sacrifice character in supporting one convicted of treason out of his own mouth, with nothing to justify their confidence but chimney-corner confessions.

Whereas, The boast of the people of these United States is, that they are the *freest* people on earth, while they hold and use one-sixth of their fellow-countrymen as *slaves*,—that they are an *enlightened* people, while they punish as a heavy crime, the acquisition of knowledge among three millions of their number,—that they are a *civilized* people, while one-sixth of the inhabitants are compelled, by law, to live in absolute *heathenism*,—that the blessings of liberty and free institutions are extended to all, while three millions of their number are outlawed, and hunted with bloodhounds and rifles, for attempting to raise themselves from the condition of *brutes* to that of *men*—from the condition of *slaves* to that of *freemen*; therefore,

4. Resolved, That this misnamed Republic is a *wilful Liar*, and a *shameless Hypocrite*, against which the friends of freedom in Great Britain, and throughout the world, ought to be warned, as against the deadliest enemy of the human race.

Voted, On motion of E. Quincy, that the 4th resolution be taken up for discussion.

H. C. Wright briefly addressed the Society in support of the resolution, and was followed by Edmund Quincy, and Stephen S. Foster.

At 1 o'clock, on motion of H. C. Wright, *Voted* to adjourn, to meet in the same place at half-past 2 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Society re-assembled, according to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

The resolution under discussion was again read, and was spoken to by Samuel May, Jr. and Wm. W. Brown, both in its support.

Leave being granted, the following resolution was presented by Samuel May, Jr, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That every friend to the Anti-Slavery cause here present, be requested to enroll his or her name as a member of this meeting, and also to give one dollar, or such other sum as is thought proper, towards defraying the expenses of this annual meeting.

John Levy and H. H. Brigham, were added to the Committee on Finance and the Roll.

H. C. Wright took the floor, in behalf of the resolution; but gave way, after a few remarks, to

William W. Brown, who came forward again, he said, by request, to comment upon a letter lately received by E. Quincy from Enoch Price, of St. Louis, Missouri, and which letter he [Mr. Brown] had now for the first time seen. The writer of it declared himself the *owner* of Wm. W. Brown, said he had seen and read the Narrative, which W. W. B. has lately published, and which he admitted to be true in the main, and after setting forth several particulars as to the manner in which he became possessed of W. W. Brown, (then known by another name,) offered to give him *free papers* if he, or his friends, would pay to his *agent in Boston*, the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars. Mr. Brown said, I have always felt that I run a great risk in passing around here, as I do, in Massachusetts; and now I am more than ever sensible of the risk I run; for at any unguarded moment I may be seized upon, even here, and dragged back to Slavery in St. Louis.—Mr. Brown spoke with evident agitation. The audience expressed great sympathy with him, and by loud responses testified that there were many who would stand forth in his defence in any time of danger.

H. C. Wright resumed the floor, and concluded his remarks on the 4th resolution.

He was followed by Henry Clapp, Jr. of Lynn, who said that he thought the time which the Society and many of its speakers occupied, in showing the pro-slavery character of the United States Constitution and Laws, was, for the most part, thrown away. It might be well enough to show this incidentally, but it was more important to rectify public sentiment.

Mr. Clapp was replied to by J. C. Cluer, who vindicated the English, Irish, and Scotch mechanics and operatives from certain remarks of Mr. Clapp.

Soon after 5 o'clock, adjourned, to meet at Faneuil Hall, at 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Society assembled in Faneuil Hall, according to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

Resolutions 1, 2, and 3, were again read by the Secretary, and the large audience present was eloquently addressed in their support, by Edmund Quincy, Wendell Phillips, H. C. Wright, W. W. Brown, and Stephen S. Foster.

H. C. Wright offered the following resolution:

5. Resolved, That while this Republic exists in its present form as a Republic that sanctions Slavery, there can be no reasonable hope that the miseries and oppressions, inflicted upon the masses by the despotisms of Europe, can be removed; inasmuch as the might of its example goes to strengthen the hands of tyrants, and to weaken those of the champions of freedom; therefore, we would earnestly entreat all those who are labouring for the freedom of man in Great Britain and Ireland—in Austria, Italy, and Russia, and in all lands—to unite with us in our efforts to procure the dissolution of this slaveholding Union, by a moral and peaceful agitation, and thus to rid the world of this gigantic foe of liberty, and of the inalienable rights of man.

At 10 o'clock, P. M. adjourned to meet in the Melodeon, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Note. Faneuil Hall was well filled during the evening, and by an audience exceedingly attentive, evidently much interested, and sympathizing heartily with the resolutions and speeches; and scarce a dissenting voice or sound was heard during the entire evening.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Society met again in the Melodeon, the President in the Chair.

The first four resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, the Society acting upon them separately.

Stephen S. Foster took the floor on behalf of the measure of going to the polls to vote for persons publicly pledged not to hold any office under the existing Constitution of the United States, if elected; and offered a resolution on the subject.

Voted, To defer, for the present, the farther consideration of this subject.

The 5th Resolution was then called up, James N. Buffum, of Lynn, being in the Chair, and spoken to by J. C. Cluer, H. Clapp, Jr. R. B. Rogers, Mr. Parker, (late of London, now of Providence, R. I.) J. McCombe, of Georgetown, Levy, of Lawrence, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and a gentleman from Philadelphia, whose name was called for, but not given. After which, the 5th Resolution was unanimously adopted. Adjourned to half-past 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Met according to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

Henry Watson, a fugitive from Slavery, addressed the Society in a brief narrative of some circumstances in his experience.

The following Resolution was then read by S. May, Jr. who moved its adoption:

6. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the cause and each other to make every exertion, in our various towns and spheres, to rouse Abolitionists and Societies to their duty of contributing liberally to the treasury of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies; and that we will endeavour to assemble the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, in the several towns where we live, as soon as practicable, for the purpose of laying this subject before them, and devising effectual means of accomplishing the end in view.

This Resolution was supported by S. May, Jr. Wendell Phillips, Hiram Wilson, of Canada West, J. N. Buffum, J. M. Fisk, P. Pillsbury, and W. L. Garrison, and was unanimously adopted.

Edmund Quincy, from the Committee on Nomination of Officers, reported a list of names, which report was accepted, and the following persons there by elected officers of the Society, for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS JACKSON, *Boston.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Andrew Robeson, *New Bedford.*
Nathaniel B. Borden, *Fall River.*
Stillman Lothrop, *Cambridge.*
Amos Farnsworth, *Groton.*
Adin Ballou, *Milford.*
John M. Fisk, *West Brookfield.*
Joshua T. Everett, *Princeton.*
Effingham L. Capron, *Worcester.*
William B. Earle, *Leicester.*
Jefferson Church, *Springfield.*
William B. Stone, *Gardner.*
Oliver Gardner, *Nantucket.*
Nathan Webster, *Haverhill.*
George Hoyt, *Athol.*
John C. Gore, *Roxbury.*
Caroline Weston, *Weymouth.*
Zenas Rhoades, *North Marlboro'.*
Benjamin Snow, *Fitchburg.*
George Miles, *Westminster.*
James N. Buffum, *Lynn.*
Cyrus Pierce, *Newton.*
John T. Hilton, *Cambridgeport.*
Thomas T. Stone, *Salem.*
Bourne Spooner, *Plymouth.*
Charles L. Remond, *Salem.*
Charles F. Hovey, *Boston.*

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
Edmund Quincy, *Dedham.*

RECORDING SECRETARY,
Robert F. Wallcut, *Brookline.*

AUDITOR,
Edmund Jackson, *Boston.*

COUNSELLORS,

William Lloyd Garrison,	Wendell Phillips,
Maria Weston Chapman,	John Rogers,
Cornelius Bramhall,	Anne Warren Weston,
Henry I. Bowditch,	Eliza Lee Follen,
John M. Sear,	Charles K. Whipple,
James Russell Lowell,	Samuel May, Jr.

W. L. Garrison, from the Committee on Business, reported the following Resolutions:

7. Resolved, That while we would express our deep gratitude to all those earnest men and women, who find time and strength, amid their labours in behalf of the British reform, to study, understand, and protest against American Slavery, to give us their sympathy and aid by munificent contributions, and by holding our Union up to the contempt of Europe—we feel that it would not be invidious to mention William and Mary Howitt, Henry Vincent, and George Thompson, as those to whose untiring advocacy our cause is especially indebted in this country, as well as for the hold it has gained on the hearts of the British people.

8. Resolved, That the discriminating sense of justice, the steadfast devotedness, the generous munificence, the untiring zeal, the industry, skill, taste, and genius, with which British Abolitionists have co-operated with us for the extinction of Slavery, command alike our gratitude and admiration; cheering us under the discouragements, strengthening us under the difficulties, and consoling us in the afflictions of the Cause; and shall ever be to us both an incentive and an example in its sacrifice and its labours.

Remarks upon these Resolutions were offered by S. S. Foster, W. L. Garrison, E. Quincy, D. Ricketson, and W. Phillips, after which they were adopted, without a dissenting voice.

At half-past 5 o'clock, adjourned to hold the closing session in Faneuil Hall, at 7 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Society met in Faneuil Hall, according to adjournment, Edmund Quincy in the Chair.

Wm. L. Garrison, Chairman of Business Committee, reported the following Resolutions:

9. Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery Societies of America hail with pleasure the movement of George Thompson and his faithful coadjutors for the encouragement of the culture of cotton in British India, in order to supply the demand of that staple in the British manufactures, instead of importing their cotton, as at present, from the slave States of this country; believing, as we do, that the success of this object will materially forward the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

10. Resolved, That Henry Clay, of Kentucky, in his late speech at the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society at Washington, declaring that this country is only for the white man; that the free coloured native-born inhabitants cannot and ought not to be admitted to equal rights and equality in the United States, but should be so trodden down as to render existence intolerable here, and banishment to Africa a desirable alternative—demonstrably proves that he is the deadly foe of impartial liberty—that his pretensions to philanthropy are hollow mockeries—and that the Colonization Society, of which he is the President, is the embodiment of the slaveholding villany of the South, and of the pro-slavery barbarism of the North.

11. Resolved, That this Society sympathizes with the people of Ireland and of every country in their progress throughout the world in the deep sense they entertain of the services of DANIEL O'CONNELL, as a champion of human freedom and especially as a friend of the African race; that we gratefully recognize the faithfulness of his emphatic testimony against American Slavery, of his indignant rebuke of American slaveholders, and of his cordial co-operation with American Abolitionists; and that we regard with profound sensibility the event of his death, which has occurred during the last year, as one in which we have a common interest with them, and with the whole human race.

12. Resolved, That it becomes us, on this our first meeting since the venerable presence of Seth Sprague has passed away from our assembly and from the earth, to recall to mind the clearness of vision, the purity of purpose, the fidelity of principle, the freshness of enthusiasm, which that Anti-Slavery Patriarch, the connecting link between the Elder and the Latter Dispensations of Liberty, brought to the assistance of the slave; and to resolve that we will show what reverence and love we bear to his memory, by the earnestness of our endeavours to live worthily of his example.

13. Resolved, That while we are willing to believe that many supporters of the Wilmot Proviso really consider its passage sufficient to prevent the extension of Slavery, and while we rejoice at every such effort as evidence of awakening interest on the subject of Slavery, and tending even in its very failure to throw light on the path through which alone safety can be found; still we regard it as a matter of comparative indifference, whether that Proviso receives the sanction of Congress or not, feeling that the attempt to restrain Slavery by laws and constitutions is precisely equivalent to damming up the Mississippi with bulrushes, and that the man who expects anything but failure from such a plan, has still the A B C of his country's history to learn.

14. Resolved, That an instrument which binds those who swear to support it to commit crimes of the blackest dye, and sins of the most tremendous magnitude, is one that cannot be intelligently sanctioned on any pretence without aggravated guilt, and ought to be rejected with indignation and horror:—that such an instrument is the Constitution of the United States, which pledges the whole physical force of the nation to keep securely in their chains three millions of slaves, makes the entire national domains slave-hunting ground, and provides for a slaveholding oligarchy, incomparably more despotic than any order of nobility ever existing in any age of the world.

15. Resolved, That this is not a question that can be postponed, or evaded, by any plea of policy or necessity; by the assertion that "the powers that be are ordained of God;" by the excuse that there must be a Government; by any disastrous consequences that may be predicted to trade or property: it is a question of humanity—a question of morals—involving the highest responsibilities, and relating to our obedience to God, and our duties to each other.

The meeting was addressed on the different subjects embraced in these resolutions by Dr. Grandin, of Boston, Wm. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Henry C. Wright.

Nahum Osgood, of Salisbury, a member of the Liberty party, then asked leave to take the platform, which was granted, and he addressed the meeting in defence of the nomination of John P. Hale by Liberty party. He was much cheered by a delegation of his party which had just come from a meeting which had been addressed by Mr. Hale.

Wendell Phillips again took the floor in reply to Mr. Osgood, who afterwards rejoined, and was then followed by Stephen S. Foster, in a most searching exposition of the narrowness and illiberality of the so-called *Liberty* party.

The Resolutions, which had been under discussion during the evening, were then taken up *seriatim*, and adopted.

The following Resolutions were prepared for presentation to the meeting, but were accidentally mislaid and not found until after the final adjournment. Undoubtedly, if offered, they would have been adopted with great unanimity.

Resolved, That we receive with deep gratitude the Address of forty thousand Scottish women to the women of America, on the subject of Slavery; sensible of the vast amount of devoted labour requisite to embody so imposing a testimony—of the striking example it sets us to use with scrupulous fidelity all the means in our power for the emancipation of the slave, and the rebuke given to our laggard zeal by the untiring interest of these noble women in the welfare of a race whom they have never seen.

Resolved, That we recognize, with cordial satisfaction, the sagacity of our coloured friends in this city, and their correct appreciation of their own position, and the welfare of the slave, in refusing to be made the tools of the Liberty party on a late occasion.

Resolved, That we deplore the continued degradation of our national character and purpose which find their meet and most welcome representative and candidate for the nation's highest office in that bloodhound of the Texan War, Zachary Taylor.

Resolved, That while we accord to J. P. Hale full honour for his magnanimous opposition to Texan annexation and the further extension of Slavery, and would not abate one tittle due him for his manly course in that matter, we feel bound to point out to those Abolitionists whom the plausible professions of the late Liberty party have, in times past, been able to delude, the utter recreancy to Anti-Slavery character of a set of men who, with the claims of being an abolition party continually on their lips, hold up for their Presidential candidate a man who has never been willing to be known as an Abolitionist, and whose principles on the subject no one has yet thought it worth while to find out; and call upon them to mark, that the event we have always prophesied has come to pass, namely, that the party has bartered its professions for votes, and sacrificed the only principle it ever claimed to have, to the availability of its candidate.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the firmness of purpose, integrity, and sincere devotion to his idea of Anti-Slavery duty, manifested by John G. Palfrey, in refusing to put into the Speaker's chair one whose course had been sedulously modelled to suit the slaveholders.

Resolved, That the choice of Robert C. Winthrop for Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, was a grave insult to the people of this Commonwealth; that under the guise of respect for New England, his election was the triumph of South Carolina, cunningly seizing, as a tool for her own purposes, a man whose only title to preferment was treason to his birthplace, and whose only characteristic is unbounded servility to the insolent assumptions of the worst oligarchy that ever crept into power.

Resolved, That while we are rejoiced to perceive, (as indicative of the change which is taking place in public sentiment,) a growing religious sympathy with the anti-Slavery movement, we are still under the painful necessity of proclaiming the deplorable fact, that the great body of the American clergy and churches are giving "aid and comfort" to the Southern traffickers in human flesh, either by direct participancy in Slavery, by religious fellowship with those who enslave their fellow-men, by using the pulpit and the press as potent weapons with which to assail Abolitionists, by silence and indifference, or by treating the question of emancipation as foreign to their calling;—a fact which proves their claims, as the true embodiment and genuine representatives of Christianity, to be utterly spurious.

Voted, On motion of H. C. Wright, that the Society do now adjourn, *sine die*.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres.
SAMUEL MAY, JR. }
ANNE E. WESTON, } Secy's.

THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS AT UTICA.

The State Convention of the Young Democrats assembled at Utica on the 16th instant. Mr. John Tracy, of Chenango, was appointed President, assisted by the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Thirty-four Delegates were appointed to the Baltimore National Convention, but with instructions to go for any particular candidate. Address to the Electors of the State was read. John Van Buren, a large portion of which is thereof, partisan in its character; that which refers to the war and to the question of the extension of Slavery we copy:

First—Their convictions of the justness of the war, and their determination to sustain the Government in an energetic prosecution of it, until a just and honourable peace, the only legitimate object of war, can be obtained, have been sufficiently avowed: and what is of more importance, have been confirmed by their acts at all times and upon all occasions. Having no sinister or selfish objects to be accomplished by it, they will not enter into a competition with others in regard to the vehemence of their observations upon the subject of the war. Here justice could not be done to the feelings and dispositions of the democratic masses of this State, than by referring to our own Government, as well as all concerned, to the late war meeting of the lion-hearted democracy of the city of New York. The spirit and character of that assemblage are well known to the United States senators, by whom it was addressed. Fervent and impressive, indeed, must have been those proofs of high resolve and ardent patriotism, in view of which the veteran soldier and Senator, Houston, could not refrain from describing it as "the most numerous, the most cheering, and most emboldening meeting which he had ever seen, ever heard of, or ever speculated upon seeing." For the sincerity of ninety-nine hundreths of that vast assemblage, this Convention can safely vouch, for they are emphatically our brethren in feeling and in principle. Could the true-hearted democracy of the Empire State have been brought together under like circumstances, they would have presented the same appearances, displayed the same feelings, and have pronounced the same noble resolution to defend the rights and honour of the country, at all hazards, and at any sacrifice. Nor would such an exhibition have been more than a renewal of the patriotic feelings and firm resolves with which New York, then a frontier State, and compelled for a season to bear the brunt of the contest, met the foe in the war of 1812—feelings which she will never fail to exhibit on all occasions which are of sufficient magnitude to rouse the potent, though quiet energies of her democracy.

Second. Thus advising the Government to an energetic prosecution of the war, until just and honourable terms of peace can be obtained, the democracy of New York deem it due, as well to the administration as to themselves, to state more distinctly than is usual, what those terms ought, in their judgment to be. To withdraw our troops before indemnity is either made or secured for our just claims against Mexico, and reasonable safeguards established against future aggression, would be unwise and dishonourable to our country.—For the sake of harmony among ourselves, and the better to protect the character of our Government against the accustomed reproaches of those who envy, whilst they dread, the force and spread of our institutions, we would prefer to have such indemnity made in some other form than by the cession to the United States of Mexican territory. But we owe it to candour to say, that in the present condition of Mexico it is not possible to expect that this desire can be realized. Viewing the matter in this light, and believing that there are portions of her territory which she can spare without materially weakening her condition, and which would, in commercial and other points of view, important that the United States should own, we approve of the efforts of our government to obtain satisfaction of our just claims through that channel, trusting that cessions are obtained they will be upon terms consistent with the justice and humanity which [illegible] since our admission into the Union. We are opposed to the acquisition by the United States of any considerable extent of territory for any purpose other than its ultimate admission into the Union as States, upon an equal footing with the present members of the confederacy, regarding the colonial system, as we do, to be inconsistent with the genius of our Government and dangerous, if adopted, to the perpetuity of our free institutions. Whatever effects upon the population of Mexico, may in the process of time be produced by the increased emigration from the United States, to which the present war will inevitably lead, we are at this time wholly unwilling to commit the destinies of this great and flourishing republic to an union with a population like that of which six out of eight millions of the present inhabitants of Mexico are composed.

Having had no proof of the sincerity of the opinions advanced by the President in his annual message, or any suffic

pursuing the path which not only they, but, until very recently, the great and good of all parties, have uninterruptedly and happily pursued? Apprehensive of the heart burnings and discord which might, in the progress of time, from the then great and most probably permanent disparity of the conditions, in respect to Slavery, of the States which had by their joint efforts established their national independence, the patriots of the Revolution took early measures to guard as far as they could, the union of the States against those evils with which they foresaw it would be threatened from this source.

After giving a history of the Ordinance of 1787, they proceed to the defence of the men who framed a Constitution providing for the support of Slavery, while the declaration was yet warm upon their lips that all men are created free and equal.

Congress having thus, as they hoped closed, forever the door to the extension of Slavery beyond the limits of the original States, all that remained to be done, was to prevent its increase by foreign importation. The ground work for the accomplishment of this great object was laid by another body, of still higher authority. The Convention to frame the present Federal Constitution, was in session when the Jeffersonian Ordinance was passed; and it completed the work in which Congress had made so much progress, by two important provisions, viz: one conferring authority on Congress to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the United States from abroad, and the other, in full view of what it had just been doing on the subject of Slavery, authorizing it to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property, belonging to the United States. And among the first acts of the first Congress under the new Constitution, composed, in part, of the persons who had framed it, was an act to confirm the Ordinance of 1787. This uniform and harmonious system of action upon the subject of Slavery, on the part of the Southern statesmen of those days, was not only dictated by the firmest and most devoted principles of philanthropy and patriotism, but was really calculated to subserve a policy which they did not attempt to conceal or disguise. They regarded the existence of Slavery in the United States as a misfortune, in any aspect in which it could be viewed, of the first magnitude; a misfortune which could not fail to prove disastrous to the welfare of the whole country, and destined to bear with the greatest severity upon the States of the South, where it prevailed to the greatest extent, and was most likely to be permanent. They justly claimed that neither its introduction nor present existence was attributable to their fault—that the blame in this respect rested upon the mother-country; and so strongly were the leading minds of the South in civil affairs, impressed upon this point, that the promotion of the Slave Trade with the colonies, was one of the charges against Great Britain, preferred in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence. They contended that, as it could not now be removed by any known means, it must be tolerated until, in the providence of God, some mode of deliverance was presented, which could not then be devised.

We make one other extract, wherein they define the position of the party:

The reflecting portion of the people everywhere were astonished by the advocacy, by men distinguished as well for their great talents as for political and social elevation, of a new creed upon the subject of Slavery; a creed widely different from that which was entertained by the founders of the Republic, and the fathers of our political Church at the South. They said of regarding Slavery as an evil, to be restricted, as far as could be Constitutionally rightly done, we were called upon to regard it as a good, which deserved to be perpetuated. Instead of regarding the prevalence of Slavery in the progress of the Republic as an obstacle to be tolerated, because its removal could not be safely attempted, a claim of favour was set up in its behalf, as constituting the surest basis for free institutions. A reversal of the old policy was, of course, demanded by the advocates of this new creed. The success at the South of views so repugnant to the common sense and general feeling of almost all mankind was but little apprehended. But those who regarded it thus lightly when first broached, had formed but imperfect conceptions of the facility with which opinions and measures which are claimed to be for the advancement of local interests, may be promoted by connecting them with party politics. Many who would without hesitation have attempted to arrest it if they were sure that this would be certainly done, fell in with the current as the safest course. Politicians, who are ever on the watch, suffer themselves to be alarmed by their apprehension that the pioneers of the new faith in this section of country where the feeling prevails, will, by its means, if left to their own directions, supplant, in the public counsels, those who dissent or doubt. How far the documents to which we refer is indebted to this source for success in the South we cannot know, and do not undertake to determine. Certain it is, that its progress in the slave States has been sufficient to give rise to the present demand for the extension of Slavery to territories where it does not now exist. It is by no means our intention or desire to arraign the free citizens of the South for originating or for giving in their adhesion to these extraordinary views upon the subject of Slavery. They may have been able to satisfy themselves that the aggressive position upon the subject is better than the defensive, and that they have been right in assuming it. Claiming in its plenitude the right of self-judgment for ourselves, we cheerfully award it to them, and it is doing great injustice to the Democracy of New York, to suppose that the difference in opinion which has of late arisen between their old and long tried political friends and themselves, has in the least degree affected our feelings towards them. No such feelings are entertained by us. We, on the contrary, look back with pleasure to the many political battles which we have fought and won in conjunction with them; to the advances which the true principles of our Government have received from the exertion of our joint power. We are sincerely desirous to continue the same party co-operation with them, as long as this can be done without individual or sectional degradation; but to neither of these can we ever be induced to submit.

But to demand of the citizens of this great State that after we have, by seasonable action, and what was at the time, though erroneously, regarded as a great sacrifice, succeeded in abolishing Slavery from its borders, they should at this day, in the middle of the nineteenth century, in full view of the improved opinion of almost all mankind upon the subject; of the inestimable and incalculable advantage in the increase and prosperity of our State, in no small degree attributable to this very exemption, make themselves parties, either expressly or virtually, by action or inaction, to the original institution of Slavery by force in territories which are now exempt from it, is most unreasonable indeed.

It is what we are persuaded that no enlightened or candid man at the South can possibly expect at our hands, however plausible the pretensions are on which the sacrifice is asked, and for making which they could not fail to despise us, if done upon the impulse of the desire of political promotion.

[illegible] although such are the opinions we entertain on the question, and which we feel it our duty to maintain, to the utmost, its injustice and unconstitutionality, we sought to impose them upon the South. Nor have we made an acquiesence in our views the subject a controlling test in the Presidential election, as has been unjustly charged upon us. The annals of our party proceedings may be safely challenged for the proof that any such test has been advanced by us. We have never made such a test, nor will we submit to it when made by others; nor can the democratic masses of this State be induced to sustain those who do either.

In a long list of Resolutions passed at this Convention, we find the following, further expressive of the opinion of the members on the extension of Slavery, and of the character of the man whom the administration honoured, by making him the chief instrument of the work:

Resolved, That while the Democracy of New York, represented in this Convention, will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they declare—since the crisis has arrived when that question must be met—their uncompromising hostility to the extension of Slavery into territory now free, which may be hereafter acquired by any action of the Government of the United States.

Whereas, The President of the United States in his last Annual Message, has recommended the establishment by Congress, of territorial governments, over the conquered Mexican provinces of New Mexico, and the Californias, and a retention thereof as an indemnity, in which said territories, the institution of Slavery does not now exist. Therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best efforts to insert into any act or ordinance establishing any and all such provisional or territorial government or governments, a fundamental article, or proviso, which shall provide, declare, and guaranty, that Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been first duly convicted, shall be prohibited therein, so long as the same shall remain a territory.

Resolved, That while the Democracy of New York feel called upon by their regard for principle and a conviction of duty to reiterate this emphatic declaration of their sentiments and wishes, they have not now, nor have they ever had, any desire to prescribe a test in the Presidential canvass which might prevent the union of all who sustain the general principles of the Democratic creed; and that they deeply regret that any of our Southern brethren should have unwisely laid down a platform inconsistent with that union, and inevitably tending to break up a national party into sectional divisions.

Resolved, That Major-General Zachary Taylor, by his masterly correspondence with the War Department, no less than by his heroic conduct and indomitable coolness and courage on the field of battle, has shown himself to be not only a distinguished military chieftain, but a man of great mental and moral power, and whose whole life has given evidence of a strong head, and honest heart, and a Republican's simplicity of character.

Resolved, That the achievements of our arms in Mexico have proved the extraordinary military skill and intelligence of their officers, and the indomitable valour of the common soldier, both regular and volunteer, and have added imperishable lustre to our fame in arms.

To Texas—Planters and Slaves.—Rev. J. Savage writes from Natchez, to the Congressional Journal:

Surely you will say, "I have at last reached the garden of the world." Far from it. The other day I was riding on horseback, and seeing a number of tents pitched, and families and cattle, and furniture round, asked my friend who was riding with me, what it meant. O, said he, "they are movers."—"Movers," said I, where? "To Texas." And sure enough there were people in good circumstances going from this country to a more favoured region.—And I suppose if we should go to Texas, we would find *there* "movers" going to Mexico, and from there again to California, and so on to Oregon. Let people go where they will, there is still beyond an "El Dorado," a blessed region, the object of hope and expectation. And this seems to be fulfilling the design of Providence. It is astonishing the difference twenty-five years has made in this country. Formerly, west of the Mississippi, the Louisiana side, was considered an uninhabitable swamp. Now it is covered with beautiful productive, plantations. I was sorry to see, in the caravan I have just mentioned, slaves. How desirable that that beautiful country should have been free from this evil, that the soil should have been cultivated by freemen. How desirable that a system, the evil of which is felt and acknowledged *here*, should not be introduced *there*. I say, felt and acknowledged here, for so it seems very generally to be. I have conversed freely on the subject with intelligent, well-informed planters, as freely and fully as we do at the North, and without exception, they speak of Slavery as something from which it would be a blessing to be free, and from which they believe the country will at some future time in some way be free.

A LETTER FROM MR. POINSETT, ON MEXICO, HER HISTORY, AND THE WAR.

The following interesting letter, we copy from the National Intelligencer of Saturday last. The writer, Mr. Poinsett, has been three different times an Envoy to Mexico, first in 1810, when the first successful revolutionary movement was made by the Spanish Colonies in South America, again in 1822, and again in 1825, when he remained more than four years, and enjoyed every opportunity to become familiarly acquainted with the character of the people, and their leaders. The opinion of such a man is entitled to great weight.

MR POINSETT TO SENATOR BUTLER.

White House, Pee Dee, February 11, 1848.

My Dear Sir:—In the few hurried lines I addressed to you from Statesburg on the subject of the Mexican war, I announced the opposition made by the heroic Caucasians to the power of Russia as an example of the difficulties to be encountered in subduing a nation, however feeble, when animated by the love of liberty and independence. It has since occurred to me that a brief recapitulation of the circumstances attending the desperate struggle maintained by Mexico herself against the power and influence of Spain for twelve years, and which terminated in her emancipation from a most oppressive colonial dependence, will furnish an illustration of my position still more applicable and instructive.

It appears that the curates and the lawyers of Mexico united to bring about a revolution, which was rendered urgent by the long-continued systematic oppression of the mother-country, and which, at the cost of so much blood and so many sacrifices, succeeded in liberating millions of people and of future generations. The first movement was made by the Curate Hidalgo, in the small town of Dolores, situated in the province of Guanajuato, on the night of the 16th September, 1810. This first outbreak was responded to throughout all New Spain, and the capital of the province opened its gates to the Curate of Dolores. Here the first blood was spilt; for all the European inhabitants in that rich and populous city of Guanajuato were put to death by the infuriated native inhabitants.

The Indian population formed the chief portion of Hidalgo's forces, and on all occasions evinced the most obstinate courage. And here it may be well to remark that the Mexican Indians, are and ever have been, an agricultural race, and therefore susceptible of the highest civilization. After this exploit the revolutionary army marched towards the capital. Within eight leagues of the city gates they encountered and defeated the forces of the Viceroy, sent out to arrest their progress: but, instead of following up their victory, they hesitated, and had the weakness to receive proposals of peace from Canegas, who sought to temporize, and, in effect, did gain time to reorganize his forces and put them in a position to contend advantageously with the irregular troops commanded by Hidalgo. After the loss of much precious time, the insurgents, with an array of one hundred thousand men, commanded by Hidalgo and Allenda, retired to Aculeo, where they were overtaken and attacked by Gen. Calleja, at the head of ten thousand Spaniards. After a sanguinary contest the insurgents were defeated, leaving in the hands of Calleja their artillery, military chest, and a great number of prisoners. This chieftain treated his captives as rebels, and his cruelties covered all Mexico with mourning. The prisons of the city were filled with victims, and many virtuous citizens were put to death because they were suspected of favouring the revolt. These flagrant acts of cruelty, instead of subduing the spirit of Mexicans, excited their profound resentment and rendered the cause of the insurgents national. The small body of men who remained with Hidalgo retired towards Guadalajara, and were everywhere received with open doors and open arms. They met with no resistance in any of the towns or provinces through which they passed, and they entered the city of Guadalajara, and remained there some time unmolested. When they left that place Hidalgo was at the head of a force still more numerous than that which had been defeated at Aculeo. But his men were badly armed, and the leaders entirely ignorant of the art of war, and they were again defeated by the disciplined troops of Calleja, although not quite one to ten, with still greater slaughter than before. Upwards of eighteen thousand Mexicans were killed, and double that number wounded. The leaders fled towards the northern provinces, were met there by Col. Salcedo, again defeated, taken prisoners, and shot at the village of Chihuuelhua. These disasters would have terminated the revolution, if the sentiments of liberty had not taken deep root in the minds of the people. A national feeling is not to be suffocated in blood. A lawyer by the name of Rajon assumed the command, and reassembled the scattered forces of Hidalgo, and, united with his two brothers and other patriotic Mexicans, maintained the cause of independence for a whole year against the repeated assaults of the royalists. At this period appeared the two curates, Morelos and Matamoros, the former the most distinguished leader of the Mexican revolution. The latter ran a brilliant but short career. After several successful actions, he was defeated and taken prisoner by a body of men commanded by Iturbide, who at that period was distinguished for the courage and activity which he displayed against his countrymen. Matamoros was shot. Morelos maintained himself much longer. His forces were augmented, and he deemed it expedient to call together a Congress to form a regular Government. This was premature, and proved a fatal error. He was surrounded by active enemies, requiring him to act promptly and rapidly, while the Congress of Chilpuncingo opposed all his measures and embarrassed him with orders he could not execute. This conduct paralyzed all his measures, and the consequence was that, after incredible exertions, Morelos was defeated by the royalists, taken prisoner, and shot. The loss of Morelos, which occurred in 1814, discouraged the revolutionists; there was no one to take his place, and the chieftains, who had all acknowledged his superiority, scattered each one at the head of his own band, maintaining in several parts of the country a desultory war, and keeping alive the spirit of the people. All sought to command, but no one possessed sufficient influence or the acknowledged talent to succeed Morelos; and it actually occurred on more than one occasion that the rival generals fought each other, after having united their forces to attack and rout the common enemy. Still they kept up the war; and contrived, each at the head of his own band, to harass the royalists and maintain an independent attitude. The Viceroy Calleja was cruel; no quarter was given to the insurgents; their lives were forfeited, their haciendas destroyed, their property confiscated. The revolutionists retaliated, and the country was laid waste and deluged in blood.

In 1817 the Viceroy Apodaca succeeded the bloodthirsty Calleja, and, profiting by past experience, he determined to try the effect of mild measures. He succeeded in seducing some of the leaders; others that were captured were pardoned and well treated; and by this wise course New Spain was tranquillized. Victoria and Guerrero were the only revolutionary chieftains who refused all the offers of Apodaca. The former concealed himself in a cave in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, but Guerrero kept the field, and never ceased to combat the Spaniards. The spark which this heroic man kept alive in the mountains of the south from 1818 was fanned into a flame in 1822, when all the Creoles of Mexico, without exception, united to declare and maintain the independence of their country.

While the contest was going on every effort was made by the Government of Spain to preserve this gem of the crown. Money and men were liberally supplied, the higher clergy exerted all their influence over the people to secure their allegiance, and thundered anathemas and excommunications against the insurgents. The principal men of the country were loaded with favours and honours, and induced to take part against their countrymen. Indeed some of the most active chiefs of the Royalist forces were Creoles. Against these overwhelming influences and under every adverse circumstance the obstinate Mexican patriots maintained sometimes an active and at others a dogged resistance, resulting at the end of twelve years in the complete emancipation of the country and the establishment of a free Government—for the interlude of Iturbide's usurpation only proves the superior strength of republican principles among the people. I remember the day when we sympathized with these brave men, and lent them all the aid our neutral position permitted. Why we are in the habit of abusing them now as a degraded race *I* do not understand. The science of self-government was new to them, but the republican party is the most numerous and is devoted to civil liberty. They overturned the throne of Iturbide and established a federal republic, which, from our example, they were induced to believe the freest of all. They overthrew the central despotism of Santa Anna. And, when the unfortunate collision between the two republics took place, had just renewed their federal compacts, and were returning to well-ordered government. If left to themselves, they will in a few years comprehend and practise a judicious civil polity: but if we continue to oppress them with our armies, the country will become a desert, and there is great danger of their rallying round a throne to preserve their national existence. If we consult history we shall find that monarchies have owed their origin generally to war. The existence of large armies leads to the concentration of power. The necessity of all military operations being directed by one mind, the facility of obtaining money and means by violence, the vast influence acquired by a successful military chieftain, tend to the destruction of freedom.

No period could be so well chosen to leave this people to work out their own freedom. Their military commanders have lost their influence from their repeated defeats; their armies have been scattered, and their arms lost or destroyed. The civil authority would be paramount and the republican party triumphant. There would be peace, my word for it, within a short time after our withdrawal, if we do not occupy any thickly settled portion of the Mexican territory.

But, if we continue to prosecute the war with vigour in the vital parts of the country, I believe that the Mexicans will display the same pertinacity in maintaining their national existence that they did in achieving it, and with the same result; not so much perhaps from their own efforts as from our return to right and honourable feeling in relation to this contest.

I have great reliance upon the sober second thoughts of the People of this country, and feel convinced that when they are awakened from their dreams of military glory and territorial aggrandizement to the contemplation of the terrible reality—of the evils they have causelessly inflicted upon others and those they suffer themselves by this unprofitable war—they will withdraw their armies and make all the reparation in their power to their weaker neighbours.

You will not be surprised, my dear sir, if I feel strongly upon this subject. The Spanish American States, incited thereto by Bolivar, were desirous to form a strict alliance, and to grant to each other especial commercial privileges. Mexico had already introduced this provision into her treaty with Great Britain. With great difficulty I prevailed upon the negotiators to place us upon the footing of the most favoured nation, by observing to them that they would derive more assistance from us if attacked by any European Power than they could do from any of the Spanish American States: that the portion of America which I represented was magnanimous and just, as well as powerful: and that they had nothing to fear, but everything to hope and expect, from the Government of the United States. They yielded the point: and, if I deceived them, it was because I was deceived myself. *Sed spero meliora.* Very truly yours,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. A. P. Butler,
U. S. Senate, Washington.

THEODORE PARKER AND THE LOUISVILLE EXAMINER.—TREATMENT OF SLAVES AT THE SOUTH.

In a recent letter on Slavery, Mr. Parker has made the following assertions:

"Take the mass of slaves together, and an abundance of testimony compels the conviction, that they are miserably clad and suffer bitterly from hunger."

Again:—

"They are disfigured and mutilated, more by the madness of anger, than by the jealous malice of revenge, their backs and sides scored with the lash, or bruised with the "paddle," bear marks of the violence needful to subdue manhood, still smouldering in the ashes of the negro slave."

Again:—

"The lash is always at hand;—if a slave disobeys—the whip; if he is idle—the whip; does he murmur—the whip;—is he sullen and silent—the whip; is the female coy and reluctant—the whip."

On these extracts the Examiner,—having first frankly expressed its desire that nothing should be kept back, and that cruelty should be exposed wherever practised; thus remarks:—

"We believe these statements, as applied to communities, or the general public opinion of the South, mistaken—wholly erroneous. Bad men—cruel masters—are to be found, and the temptation of the system to injustice is so strong, that the weak and passionate cannot resist it. But, as a general rule, slaves are well fed, well clad, well cared for, as slaves. The change, as regards their treatment, within the last fifteen years has been most marked, and the proof of it, notwithstanding frequent and glaring exceptions, is abundant, and of the highest character. We know of no slaves who suffer bitterly, or at all from hunger. It is an *indictable* offence in Alabama, and, we believe in Mississippi, for masters to stint their negroes, and we remember where several planters in South Carolina, hearing that a man was hard and stingy, united in purchasing food for them, and notified their owners that such baseness would not be tolerated. Nor are we acquainted with any part of the South where it is common to maim, or mutilate, or mangle the bodies of slaves; of bruising them with a "paddle" we never heard. We are sure such cruelty would not be tolerated! Indeed, any one who would contrast the treatment of plantation negroes in 1830 and in 1847, or compare the number of those emancipated then and now, would admit, not only that the change had been great, but that their treatment was good. Of Kentucky, of the vast majority of slaveholders here we can safely affirm, that "it is their aim to make their slaves as comfortable and happy as it is possible, while they are slaves."

The Examiner proceeds to acknowledge that Mr. Parker "states the *theory* of Slavery correctly;" that "the logic and the law" of Slavery is, that "it reduces a slave to property," but it says that "when we come to the *practice*, we find few who do not recognize the negro as a man in all their intercourse with him."

As to the melioration of the condition of the slaves, the Examiner is credible authority. Nor does the progress of this melioration date its commencement only so far back as 1830. We remember hearing two elderly and intelligent planters conversing together in a hotel in Charleston, S. C., in the winter of 1830, and remarking on the great change for the better in the treatment of slaves within ten years previous to that time. The Examiner furnishes gratifying evidence, that this work of melioration has not been interrupted and destroyed, as not a few have insisted, by the agitation of the subject here at the North. *It has gone on*—and, we believe, with the greater rapidity. Slavery has partaken of the ameliorating influences, that have visited the prisoner and the outcast—but we must not forget that even the melioration of the *prisoner* and the insane have been brought about by fearless discussion, and by exposure of the abominations once practiced.

At the best, however, Slavery is bad. Strip it of its cruelties to the body, place the slave before us, sleek and well fed, and kindly treated, and it is an abomination still—nay, it moves the soul, as with still small voice, more profoundly than ever, and awakens a deeper sense of its unrighteousness.

While there is, however, much kindness in the treatment of slaves in many quarters at the South, there is vast cruelty yet practiced in the back-woods' settlements, as we ourselves have seen with our own eyes, and heard with our own ears, and have had confessed to us from the lips of slave owners. And we remember, too, that while at a gentleman's house in Savannah, in the year 1831,—himself a slaveholder,—we were taken by him to his study window, and pointed to a particular place within sight. "Do you see that stable?" said he. "Yes." "And that out-house?" "Yes." "There, yesterday morning," said he, "I saw a negro-fellow come into the yard, and make fast a rope to the stable, and carry it across to the out-house, having previously attached to it, midway, another rope hanging down towards the ground. When he had completed this preparation, he went into the house, and, accompanied by the lady of the house, (a widow,) brought out a negro lad, whose wrists he tied by the rope suspended to the transverse one, and then began to put the lash upon the lad's naked back. I saw," added my friend with tears gushing from his eyes, "I saw him inflict blows until the boy fainted; when water was thrown upon his face, which revived him, and the stripes were renewed. I beheld until my heart drove me from the window, and I could witness no more. And this," he added, "took place here in Savannah. In the very midst of this city! And no soul dares take public cognizance of it!" I responded to the prayer, which I believe came from the depths of his soul, "Would to God that Slavery were abolished."—*Christian Register.*

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1848.

Mr. Giddings and Mr. Winthrop.

The excellent letter of Mr. Giddings to the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, which we republished some weeks since, in explanation and defence of his course in relation to the election of Speaker, has been made the subject of severe animadversion in the Boston Atlas. The editor of that paper, writing from Washington, has taken upon himself—probably not without advisement—the defence of Mr. Winthrop, and in so doing has made a most unwarrantable attack upon Mr. Giddings. To this, the latter gentleman, very properly as we think, has not replied; but the editor of the Ohio True Democrat, who is also at Washington, has written a letter to his paper, in which he makes a most successful defence of Mr. Giddings for his course in relation to the Speakership, and places in its true light the political character of Mr. Winthrop. The discussion has an importance beyond that of its merely political aspect, from the fact that Mr. Winthrop is the choice of the representatives of the Whig party for a high office, and as testing the sincerity of their position in relation to the Mexican war and Slavery.

Mr. Giddings stated in his letter, and the Atlas denies, that "at a meeting of the Whig members of the House of Representatives that was held on the day which our present war with Mexico was declared, Mr. Winthrop made a speech urging the Whig party to vote for the war."

The editor of the True Democrat replies that an indefinite number of Representatives are ready to testify that such a meeting was held. He avows his belief, moreover, that the editor of the Atlas knew, when he wrote his article, that Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, was present at the meeting, and that he—of the Atlas—"was conscious of charging that gentleman with inaccuracy as well as Mr. Giddings." The account of the meeting in the True Democrat is worth copying:

But before we go further, we will give a short history of the movements here during the two days succeeding the receipt of the information of the battle of Palo Alto, as we have it from sources that can be relied on. The news of the battle reached this city on Saturday, May 9th, 1846, after the two Houses adjourned. It occasioned some excitement during that evening. On *Sunday* (!) the Committee on Military Affairs met to deliberate on the proper course to be pursued upon the subject. On *Sunday* (!) evening, information circulated among the Whig members, notifying a meeting to be held at the Capitol the next morning, at 10 o'clock, being one hour prior to the opening of the House. The members, however, did not in any considerable numbers assemble until after the time appointed, as they were not accustomed to leave their houses at so *early* an hour. But they collected together in such numbers as to organize as early, probably, as half-past 10 o'clock. Others came in as the meeting progressed, and some did not get in until it had adjourned. Others met those who did attend, as they were retiring from the place of meeting and going to the Hall of Representatives. Now some members say they have no recollection of the meeting; others recollect it when particulars are mentioned. Others recollect the meeting, but cannot tell who were present. Others still, recollect the meeting, but cannot tell who spoke. And others relate particulars, and tell who spoke on each side of the question, which it was well understood was to be presented to them.

What will those pious Whig editors, who were shocked at Mr. Palfrey for writing a note *on Sunday* to Mr. Winthrop, touching his proposed course, in case he should be chosen Speaker, but forgot to mention that Mr. Winthrop replied on the same day, say to this? The editor of the True Democrat moreover asserts that there are members of Congress who distinctly recollect Mr. Winthrop's speech at that meeting, and he very pertinently says, that as Mr. Winthrop voted on that very day for the war "with that stupendous falsehood attached to it, he would be very likely at least to express himself favourable when no such falsehood was expected to be attached to it."

"While the (war) bill," says Mr. Giddings, "was pending in the House, he (Mr. Winthrop) went among his colleagues and personally urged them to sustain the bill." "We deny the charge here made," says the Atlas. "Mr. Winthrop never did any such thing." We quote again from the letter of the True Democrat in reply to this denial of the Atlas. Soon after the Whig members entered the Hall, the Message of the President, announcing the battle of Palo Alto, was received:

The reading of the Message commenced immediately after its arrival, and the subject of hostilities with Mexico occupied the remainder of that day's session. While this subject was under consideration, we state that Mr. Winthrop left his seat and visited Mr. Hudson at his own desk. That they held a consultation on the subject of the pending measure. That Mr. Winthrop indicated to Mr. Hudson his belief in the policy of voting for the measure before them. That he subsequently visited his colleague, Mr. Abbott, at his seat, and expressed a desire that he (Mr. Abbott) would vote in favour of the measure. That Mr. Abbott complied with the request. That he, (Mr. Abbott,) when afterwards assailed for his vote by some of his constituents, stated to several members that he cast that vote in compliance with Mr. Winthrop's request.

The writer further states, that Mr. Winthrop went next to the seat of his colleague, Mr. Grinnell, and consulted with him upon the measure then before the House, and that his (Mr. Winthrop's) "anxiety to persuade his colleague to vote for the war bill, was noticed by several members of the House, and was spoken of at the time."

Referring to Mr. Winthrop's vote on the war bill, Mr. Giddings says:

"This was not a mere hasty act of Mr. Winthrop, of which he repented upon mature deliberation. On the contrary, he subsequently, in his speeches, attempted an elaborate justification of these acts, and continued his support of the war up to the day on which I was called to vote for him to the responsible office of Speaker."

And referring to Mr. Winthrop's reply to Mr. Palfrey, he says:

To this, Mr. Winthrop gave no direct answer, but referred us to his votes for an indication of the course he would pursue. This reference was saying in direct language that he should so arrange such Committees as to have reports in favour of continuing the war; for such had been the votes to which he referred.

Upon which the Atlas remarks:

Now we do not hesitate to pronounce each distinct charge here made, to be wholly without foundation in fact. If Mr. Winthrop has ever justified the war, or continued to give it "his official support," we are wholly ignorant of the source from which to derive the information.

The Atlas moreover attempts to dodge the real question, by parading certain votes of Mr. Winthrop's subsequent to the 19th of May, as if what was done previous to that time was of no consequence.

The editor of the True Democrat, however, gives Mr. Winthrop's votes, and course, both before and after, that time, as follows:

On the 11th of May he voted for the war, and to appropriate fifty thousand troops and ten million dollars to carry it on. On the 12th he voted to raise a force of sappers and miners, &c. in addition to the fifty thousand granted on the 11th, and on the 19th he voted for a bill appropriating ——— millions of dollars to support the army while they should be engaged in the murder of the Mexican people. * * * On the 15th June, in favour of appropriating —— millions of dollars to sustain the navy, and enable it to prosecute the war with vigour.—Did he not vote for the issue of Treasury notes for the same purpose at a still later period?

Again, he says:

Now let us call the attention of our contemporary to the *important* fact that, Mr. Winthrop was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, during both sessions of the 29th Congress. The journals of the House show that this Committee, he being one of them, by their chairman, reported every bill making appropriations to carry on the war, that was presented to the House during both sessions of the late Congress. *There stands the record*, showing him as a member of that Committee, to have united in reporting all those bills. In no instance does it appear that he dissented from the most ardent supporters of the war who served with him on the Committee. This is the "*official support*" to which Mr. Giddings refers, but which the editor of the Atlas entirely avoids.

To offset all this upon what does the Atlas rely? Mr. Winthrop did not vote on the 16th July, 1846, for the bill to support the volunteers and troops employed in Mexico. It does not appear that he voted either for or against this measure, but he was a member of the Committee that commended it to the favourable consideration of the House. He voted against the appointment of a Lieutenant General to supersede General Scott; and against the "Ten Regiment Bill," in January, 1847; the first, was a mere partisan measure, and the last, an attempt to increase the patronage in the hands of the President. He also voted against the army appropriation bill, in February, 1847, but only when an amendment was attached to it, after it came to the House from a Committee, of which he was a member; and he supported four days later, a bill to increase the pay of the army.

Such has been the course of this distinguished leader of the Whig party, on the infamous war of invasion for the purpose of extending and perpetuating human bondage. Mr. Giddings judged rightfully and manfully when he said:

Having thus exhausted every means of convincing myself that the influence of Mr. Winthrop if elected, would be in favour of arresting the effusion of human blood now going on in Mexico, and to restore to the people of Ohio and the free States, their Constitutional right of being exempt from the support of that traffic in human flesh which now disgraces the nation; and believing before Heaven that if elected he would so arrange those Committees as to continue the war and the slave trade, I had no alternative left but to surrender the dictates of my conscience and judgment, my independence as a representative, and indeed my own self-respect to the dictates of my party friends, and vote for Mr. Winthrop, or I must oppose his election.

And the editor of the True Democrat thus sums up the whole matter:

Have not the committees been so arranged by Mr. Winthrop, that Have not the Committee of Ways and Means, constituted by him, reported bills for appropriating every dollar which the President has thus far demanded to continue this work of devastating Mexico? Have not Mr. Giddings's predictions been verified to the letter? But look a little further. The Committee on the Judiciary, and on the District of Columbia, have, to this day, smothered every petition sent to them praying for the abolition of the traffic in human flesh now carried on in the city of Washington. These committees were constituted by Mr. Winthrop, with a full knowledge of their duties, and of the nature of the matters that would inevitably come before them. Every intelligent man must believe that he has placed those slaveholders, and Northern men in favour of Slavery, upon them for the purpose of continuing the Slave-Trade unrebuked, within this District. These are solemn truths, and to the fame of Mr. Winthrop, are of transcendent importance. We commend them to the attention of the editor of the Atlas.

Another Incendiary Nabbed.—Nelson, a slave, made his appearance in court, on the charge of setting fire to the stable of Jesse Williams, last night. We did not understand under what circumstances Nelson was arrested, but if the proof against him be positive, the citizens of Richmond should demand that his punishment should be fully administered, to the extent of the law. The time has been when the bare mention of sending a slave South, would deter him from almost any crime; but that tragic saying has lost its virtue—they now know transportation is no punishment for them, and with the confident belief that that will be their worst sentence, they defy the powers of the law, when once incensed against their owners or others, and flee to the torch as their most successful mode of revenge. It therefore becomes our duty to inflict upon these heinous transgressors more summary punishment, painful as the execution may be, in order that others may be deterred from their hellish designs. The case was continued for Commonwealth's witnesses.

This paragraph we cut from a Richmond Republican of last week, and it suggests several questions which we ask, though we do not expect the Republican will condescend an answer. First, why has the threat to send a slave south lost it virtue? and what was the magic that made it so powerful? It could not have been the dread of leaving home, for the same reason for that still exists. If it was a fear of a change of condition, for the worse, and that fear no longer exists, it must be either because the slaves are treated better than they were used to be at the Southwest, or worse in Virginia. Which is it? Will the "Chivalry" of the "Old Dominion" acknowledge that they treat their negroes no better than the semi-civilized savages of Mississippi and Arkansas? Or has their condition become ameliorated even in those distant regions by the Anti-Slavery agitation?

Another question: What is the meaning of slaves flying "to the torch as their most successful mode of *revenge*?" Have they wrongs? Is their whole life such a wrong that "REVENGE" is the passion for the gratification of which they are always vigilant? Is this the relation which the "fat and sleek," the "happy and contented," and laughing, merry, negro bears to his master? Better change your name, most astute Republican, while you live in a community where one half the people are prompted to revenge by reckless incendiarism, the cruel wrong inflicted on them, by the other half.

THE "CHIVALRY."—We do not know how the people of Virginia ever got the title they assume, unless, when the prisons of England were emptied, to give a people to the new colony, the rogues not finding anything else to steal, stole a name. "Chivalry" in Newgate, doubtless, was applied to those qualities most esteemed among the gentry that congregate in such quarters, and he was the most chivalric fellow who cut a purse most dextrously, or stopped a traveller most boldly on the road. The worse and meaner the crime, the more, no doubt, the title was considered as deserved, according to some fanciful theory, perhaps, or satirical commentary upon the fact in the chivalric world of an earlier date, that committed Newgate crimes without Newgate consequences. However all this may be, such seems to be the spirit of the chivalry of our country, where whipping half-naked women is esteemed a most gallant thing, and an excellent jest. Says the Richmond Republican:

Stone Tossers.—Elizabeth Roberts and her daughter Elizabeth, were each decently striped, the mother getting fifteen, and the daughter twenty, for throwing stones at Owney Buck. The doses were small, but may probably have the effect of reducing their bumps of combativeness. If not, the same physician will again be called in, and doubtless similar remedies applied.

The Blood-hound Letter!

Whether Gen. Tayler is to be the next President, or even the candidate for that office, is not yet decided, but he has one title to the highest station in the gift of the people which should not be forgotten. The following letter should be widely circulated. It has been hunted up by somebody from the Washington Daily Globe, of February 18th, 1840, where it appears under the head of "In Senate, February 17th, 1840," among communications from J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, to Hon. T. H. Benton, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, to which were referred the memorials on the subject of employing bloodhounds in the Seminole war. It is a remarkable letter, and proves as much as anything we have ever seen, Gen. Taylor's right to the title of "Rough and Ready."

Head Quarters, Army of the South,
Fort Brook, July 28, 1839

Sir:—I have the honour to enclose you a communication, this moment received, on the subject of procuring bloodhounds from the Island of Cuba, to aid the army in its operations against the hostiles in Florida. *I am decidedly in favour of the measure, and beg leave again to urge it, as the only means of ridding the country of the Indians, who are now broken up into small parties that take shelter in swamps and hammocks as the army approaches, making it impossible for us to follow or overtake them without the aid of such auxiliaries.*

Should this measure meet the approbation of the Department, and the necessary authority be granted, I *will open a correspondence on the subject with Mr. Everson, through Major Hunt, Assistant Quarter Master at Savannah, and will authorize him, if it can be done on reasonable terms, to employ a few dogs, with persons who understand their management.*

I wish it distinctly understood, that my object in employing dogs is *only* to ascertain where the Indians can be found, *not to worry them.* (!!!)

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
(Signed) Z. TAYLOR,
Bt. Br. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

To Gen. R Jones, Washington, D. C.

Tender-hearted General! He wished it "distinctly understood," that he does not propose actually to make dog-meat of the vile savages who, contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare, would hide in swamps and hammocks when an army was at their heels. It was for no such purpose he wanted the dogs, whatever the dogs themselves might see fit to do. He only proposed they should track the perverse red-men, and runaway "niggers," to their hiding-places, that his soldiers might shoot them at their leisure, provided,—he meant doubtless—the dogs should leave anything to shoot. Farther than that, he wished it "distinctly understood," he did not propose to involve either himself or the Government in responsibility. But if the hounds, according to the bloodhound's nature and training, *would* tear the game to pieces?—it should be "distinctly understood" that such a course was entirely contrary to the "object" of General Taylor. Generous "Rough and Ready"! Humane "Old Zach!"

The following is the Memorial of the New England Yearly Meeting, the debate upon which, in Congress, we published last week:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Representatives of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends respectfully showeth—

That your memorialists regard with deep regret and sorrow, the existence and continuance of the war between this country and Mexico,

We are not insensible of the importance and responsibility of appearing as petitioners before the constituted authorities of our country, but we are constrained under a deep sense of the unrighteous, new and vast practical evils inseparably connected with war, again earnestly to solicit your serious attention to it.

While your memorialists are convinced that all wars and fighting are contrary to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel of Christ, and are forbidden to Christians, they are aware that circumstances sometimes attend the prosecution thereof, which may much increase their calamities. How far the war in which this country is now engaged

issued for such loan the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in two public newspapers printed in the city of Washington, and not exceeding two public newspapers printed in the principal city or capital of each State, an advertisement stating that bids and proposals for such loan will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such advertisement, not more than sixty days or less than twenty days from the time of the first insertion of said advertisement in the two newspapers in the city of Washington, and stating the amount of the loan required, and in what instalments, and when and where, it will be required to be paid; and the said Secretary may pay such expenses as may be necessarily incurred in printing and issuing certificates of stock, the employment of agents, and expenses incident to the execution of this act, which shall not in all exceed the sum of sixteen thousand dollars; which sum of sixteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for these purposes, and shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; Provided, That no compensation shall be allowed to any officer whose salary is fixed by law for any service performed by him in the execution of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to provide and establish sufficient revenues for the regular payment of the interest, and for the redemption of said stock.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to purchase, at any time before the period herein limited for the redemption of the stock hereby created, such portion thereof at the market price, not below par, as the funds of the Government may admit of, after meeting all the demands on the Treasury; and any surplus that hereafter may be in the Treasury is hereby appropriated to that object.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom, and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans.

The following gentlemen voted in the negative:

Messrs. Ashmun, Canby, Crowell, Fisher, Giddings, Hale, Hubbard, Hudson, Daniel P. King, Palfrey, Julius Rockwell, Root, Truman Smith, Wilson—14.

A long debate was had upon the Bill, and a variety of amendments offered and rejected, and among them one by Mr. King, of Massachusetts, who moved to amend by adding the words, "But no Treasury notes shall be issued under this act until the President shall have nominated, and the Senate confirmed the nomination, of commissioners to negotiate a peace with Mexico." The Whigs have a majority in the House, why do they not end the war? Is not such evidence as this incontrovertible, that they do not wish to end it? But when the news is received in this city, of the passage of this Loan Bill, the Tribune, a leading Whig paper which professes so much in favour of peace, and against the war, talks so loudly of slaughter in Mex-ico, and illuminates for victories gained by the robber-army of the United States—the Tribune, which, like a canting pietist, who whines nasally, prays with eyes inside out, and writhes in seeming agony, over the sins of the world, while he cheats his next-door neighbour, and robs the widow and the orphan—the Tribune shouts Victory! Victory! that its party had defeated the amendment to authorize the Treasurer to issue Treasury notes, and hides in a sneaking two lines at the end of an article, the only important fact, that with the exception of fourteen members, the whole party voted to Mr. Polk the sixteen millions to carry on the war. So the same paper announces with all the pomp of capitals, italics, and notes of admiration, that the Whigs are STEADY and TRUE! and by a party vote had refused to rescind the vote on Mr. Ashmun's motion, that the war was "unnecessary, and unnecessarily commenced by the President." Mr. Polk, we have no doubt, is very willing to give the Whigs full permission to *say* what they please, so long as they *do* as he wishes.

No Union with Slaveholders!

The Liberator says, that among the petitions that have been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature, asking for the secession of that State are the following:

Of J. Drake, C. C. Field, and 205 other legal voters; and 62 non-voters, of Leominster.

Of Moses Sawin, and 152 legal voters, and 124 non-voters, of Southboro'.

Of Elbridge Sprague, and 101 other legal voters, and 212 non-voters of Abington.

Of Wm. Whiting, and 111 other legal voters, and 78 non-voters, of North Bridgewater.

Of Ichabod Morton, Bourne Spooner, and 91 other legal voters, and 51 non-voters, of Plymouth.

Of Eli F. Burnham, and 69 other legal voters, and 27 non-voters, of Danvers.

Of Astemas Woodward, and 66 other legal voters, and 59 non-voters, of Raynham.

Of Benjamin Snow, Jr. and 47 other legal voters, of Fitchburg.

Of David Torrey, and 47 other legal voters, of Scituate.

Of Samuel L Hill, and 32 other legal voters, of Northampton.

Of Elkanah Nickerson, Jr. and 63 other legal voters, of Harwich.

Of Stillman Lothrop, and 21 others, of Cambridge.

Of D. B. Bill, A. C. Norcross, and 33 other legal voters, and 39 non-voters, of Upton

An old friend of the cause, writing from Southboro', to Rev. Mr. May, the General Agent, says:

SOUTHBORO', Feb. 12, 1848.

DEAR FRIEND MAY:—We have used those disunion petitions you left us, and have, we think, had first rate success; for out of 271 legal voters, being all that were on our check-list last fall, (and we think the number less now, as many have left town,) we have obtained *now* 152 voters, and 124 non voters, besides spreading a good deal of Anti Slavery truth among the people. Had all the districts in town, six in number, been as faithfully canvassed as three of them were, the result would have been, we think, much greater.

The time has been, you know, when most men regarded the *Constitution* and *Union* as too sacred to be talked about, otherwise than *glorified*. But now we have obtained the signatures of a large majority of the legal voters of this town, asking its abolition—considering the destruction of the Constitution and the Union a less evil than Slavery. What a change! Let us, one and all, thank God, and take courage. We think the Anti Slavery truth sown here at the Quarterly Meeting was not all lost, but is springing up, and bringing forth fruit. Thanks be to God, and to our Anti Slavery agents and friends, for their labours of love among us. We send you a part of the result of our labour—the Petition. Commit it to such hands as you think best. If you think proper, you may tell the world what little Southboro' has done. Per order of the friends of disunion.

Yours for peace and righteous union,
MOSES SAWIN.

Peace with Mexico.

In another column we publish the latest news from Mexico, by which it will be seen that a TREATY OF PEACE has actually been negotiated at Mexico. Whether it will be accepted by the Executive, and ratified, remains to be seen. It may be that the slaveholding oligarchy will be satisfied with what they have gained, provided that they can have their own way—as doubtless they will—on the question of the extension of Slavery. That has to be settled, if the Treaty is accepted, and the Whigs will begin by granting, that this side the Rio Grande, not a whisper of objection is to be made to the existence of Slavery. We doubt if the Wilmot Proviso Democrats are better, so the least that the slaveholders may hope for is a guaranty for Slavery in the immense district of country, from the Sabine to the Rio Grande—the chance of its establishment in all New Mexico at once—and the hope of playing the Texan swindle over again before long with Coahuila and Tamaulipas, and indeed with all Mexico.

We shall rejoice, nevertheless, at the return of Peace—such peace as the tyranny of an order based on human woe, and the willing subjection of a people led by base and unprincipled politicians, who know no higher principle of action than the hope of party triumph, can give us. Of the character of the Treaty we learn something further from the following paragraph in a Washington letter to the Tribune:

The Treaty of Peace, signed by the Commissioners on both sides, is in this city. I have just seen a gentleman who saw a copy of it. It is quite long, but the substance may be summed up as follows: The boundary agreed upon is the Rio Grande, from its mouth to Paso del Norte, where there is a city of some 5,000 population, nearly on the parallel of 32 30 north latitude, and also nearly on the Southern boundary line of New Mexico—thence along the Southern boundary of New Mexico, between 32 and 30, which is also about the Southern boundary of Upper California, with all East of the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its intersection with the Southern boundary of New Mexico. We pay the expenses of the War, assume all the debts due by Mexico to our citizens; and give, in ready cash, the sum of Fifteen Millions. Thus far I think I can speak on good authority.

THE BLACK LAWS OF OHIO.—Another unsuccessful effort has been made at the present session of the Ohio (Whig) Legislature, to repeal the Black Laws of that State. The bill to prevent kidnapping, was negatived by a vote of 36 nays to 24 yeas; the bill "to repeal the laws regulating black and mulatto persons," was lost by a vote of 42 to 23; and the bill to repeal the 4th section only, which relates to testimony, was also lost by a vote of 40 to 25. We are glad to learn, however, from the True Democrat, that a bill has passed the House, amending the School law, so as to tax the property of negroes and mulattos the same as that of whites for school purposes, and making provisions for the education of their children in the free schools when their number does not exceed twenty, and for the organization of coloured schools when they exceed that number.

☞We are indebted to Hon. A. H. Lewis, of the Ohio Senate, for a copy of his admirable report in favour of a repeal of the infamous Black Laws of that State.

BAD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.—We are sorry to find from the following paragraph in the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, that the friends of freedom in that State have lost a battle. There is still a hope, however, that the bill may be lost in the Senate:

The bill modifying the "Negro Law of 1833," as to permit all citizens of the State "to import Slaves for their own use," passed the House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 53 yeas to 44 nays. The same bill was rejected by the Senate a few days since by *two* votes. Changes, it is said, have taken place in that body, and the final passage of the bill is looked to as an event by no means improbable.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The friends of the various Presidential candidates in this city have bezan the campaign by holding public meetings. A, we believe, very large and enthusiastic one in favour of Clay was held in Castle Garden, one night last week, and two within a few days have been held by the friends of the Bloodhound Candidate. Where the most enthusiasm prevails it is difficult to tell, if one must rely, as we do, upon the reports of lying newspapers, for we should as soon think of becoming a sheep-stealer, as an attendant upon political mass meetings. We believe, however, that Clay is the favourite.

☞A correspondent of the *Globe*, speaking of the death of a clergyman of the Established Church in Ireland, who kept his stud, and his pack of hounds, says of him:

Such are the men who entertain runaway niggers from the United States, help to abuse our Republican Institutions, and get up "World's Conventions" for the advancement of religion.

No, Sir! Your sporting parson was not one of this class. Men of his sort have as wholesome a hatred of niggers as any American Democrat could desire; love, with all all their hearts, the Republican Institution of chattel Slavery; and go into no World's Conventions but those that will receive slaveholding and pro-slavery divines, from this country, into full fellowship. It is in the society of such canting pretenders to the name of Democrat, as yourself from this side the water, that such men as the horse-racing priests, and *pseudo* aristocrats England rejoice.

ILLNESS OF MR. ADAMS.—The venerable John Quincy Adams was struck with paralysis while in his seat in the House on Monday. He was immediately taken to the Speaker's room, and medical aid procured. He was alive on Tuesday evening, but was sinking rapidly.—Both Houses at once adjourned.

☞MAJOR EDWARD WEBSTER, a son of Daniel Webster, died recently in the neighbourhood of the city of Mexico.

"DO WE PREACH THE WHOLE GOSPEL?" asks a correspondent of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*. We hope the brethren of the Church, North, will duly consider the question.

FREMONT'S CASE.—"Independent," of the *North American*, has the following paragraph in Monday's paper in relation to Col. Fremont:

WASHINGTON, February 20.

Col. Fremont has been found guilty of all the charges preferred before the Court Martial, of mutiny, disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer.—The Court decreed dismissal from the service—the lesser penalty of the law—but recommended him to the lenity of the President by a vote of 7 to 6. The President dissented from the Court on the charge of mutiny, but approved the finding on the other two. He then remitted the sentence, and ordered him to duty. It is sad Col. Fremont has resigned his commission.

HON. DAVID WILMOT will accept our thanks for a copy of his speech in the House on the 7th instant.

Foreign Correspondence.

Letter from London.

MY DEAR SIR:—It is some time since I had this pleasure, and I much regret that so long a period should have transpired betwixt this and my last communication. I am happy, however, to find, on reference to the Standard, that you have been cognizant of our movements here, especially as it regards the British India question. That subject is, I think, likely to excite considerable attention in this country. The meeting which was addressed by Mr. Thompson was of the most exciting character. The people seemed as much astonished at his statements as if the discovery of a new continent had been detailed to them. Since that meeting, I have been occupied in delivering a series of lectures through the metropolis on the following topics, viz:—The origin and present position of the slave trade; the West India immigration scheme; Slavery in Brazil, Cuba, and the United States; the civil, social, and religious condition of the slave in the United States; religious support of Slavery; Mexican war; England the commercial pillar of transatlantic Slavery; the cultivation of the soil of British India an effectual method for the overthrow of Slavery and the slave trade. These lectures are exciting attention. On Monday last Charles Pearson, M.P. for Lambeth, presided at one of the lectures, and although he had never attended an Anti-Slavery meeting before, he stated he had been so impressed by the statements he had heard that we might hereafter command his services. He felt the greater interest in the subject because it was a kindred one to the topic on which he had spent many years of his life, and for the furtherance of which he had entered into Parliament, viz:—prison discipline. On Monday next Mr. Thompson will preside at another lecture, intended to bring out the remedy for Slavery.

I think for some time past the sympathies of our people have been ebbing, to meet the extraordinary claims of the poor around them. As soon, however, as the pressure at home is removed, I have not a doubt that their sympathies will begin to flow again, and then, which I trust will be speedily, we shall be able to send you a better budget.

Meantime, believe me, my dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
R. SMITH.

ISLINGTON, January 27, 1848.

Notes on New Books.

The Architect, a series of Original Designs for Domestic and Ornamental Cottages, &c. &c. By William H. Ranlett, Architect. New York: Wm. H. Graham, Tribune Buildings.

We are indebted to the editor of this valuable and beautiful work for the first number of his 2d volume. From an advertisement on the cover, we learn that the first volume, just completed, consists of ten numbers, and contains twenty-one designs of rural residences—cottages, and villas—exemplifying twelve different styles of architecture, and varying in the cost of erection from nine hundred to twelve thousand dollars. Each design comprises also, full ground plans and elevations, external and internal details, specifications, and estimates, and in many instances, prospective views, and projected ground plots. Essays on every topic connected with building, such as ventilation, light, heat, water, contracting, workmanship, &c. accompany the plates of each number.—The second volume will complete the work.

No one, we think, can read the brief essay on Cottage Architecture, contained in the present number of the Architect, without being impressed with the great value of the work, the fitness of the editor for the task he has set himself, and the spirit in which he undertakes it.—"Men of moderate circumstances, and the really poor," he says, "have been so long accustomed to plain, uncomfortable houses, that beauty and convenience have come to be regarded as solely the right of the wealthy and independent. We trust that something has been done in the preceding numbers of this work, to dispel such a degrading delusion. The humblest cottage should, in beauty of form, and convenience of construction, be equal to the finest villa, and the labouring man may, without any extra expense, be sheltered by a roof, constructed upon the same principles of architectural beauty as that which shelters his wealthy employer. As the sun shines, the rain falls, flowers blossom, the stars twinkle, and birds sing for all, so are the discoveries of Science, and the progress of Art for all. If it were the sole purpose of the architect to construct houses for the rich, and his art were not to be employed in improving and embellishing the dwellings of the poor, as well as in rearing splendid churches and spacious mansions, his noble profession would lose half its dignity. * * * In every part of the country, the eye, and the heart are gladdened by evidence of the growing tendencies of the age to equalization of condition, in the numerous little gems of architecture, constructed of the coarsest materials, which abound in the vicinity of our large towns, and are not unfrequently found in the half-cleared wilderness. * * * The house of the rich man differs in size, in costliness of material, and in ornamentation, from that of the poor man; but they are both evidently designed to shelter the same class of beings, who differ from each other only in the accidents of fortune." The remarks on "What to Build," and on "Styles and Sites," are equally replete with good sense, sound judgment, and good taste. The plates are in the best style of tinted lithography, and the plans and specifications are clear, minute, and full.

The house a man builds is the mark he makes upon the face of the earth—his signature, as it were, by which his character may be known to his neighbours, and those who are to come after them. It proves, too, in a manner, the character of those about him, in inculcating good habits, and good taste, or the reverse, as well as his own. Elegance is not at all incompatible with moderate means, and as the comfort of the people depend more upon what sort of houses they live in, than upon any other merely outward circumstance, so it is a matter of no slight moment that knowledge and good taste in building should be widely diffused. No work has ever been published in this country so well adapted to the wants of the mass of the people, in this matter, as Mr. Ranlett's, and to all about building, therefore, we recommend the numbers already issued, and advise those who propose to build, but can wait a year, to do so till the work is completed. Its wide circulation, we are confident, will do much to embellish the face of the country, and add greatly to the comfort of the people.

The Indian In His Wigwam, or Characteristics of the Red Man of America. From Original Notes and Manuscripts. By Henry R. Schoolcraft. New York: W. H. Graham, Tribune Buildings. 1848.

We have read this work through with the deepest interest. We are not acquainted with any other writer, who has the like power of letting us into the real *spirit* of Indian life and character, and it is gratifying to think that these vanishing races, so strangely and nearly connected with our own history, have met with this most able advocate. The author is at once an enthusiast, a philosopher, and a sensible, practical man, viewing the condition of the Indian with fairness, and at the same time with sympathy. We should differ, perhaps, from Mr. S. on some points, especially where he speaks of the manner in which our people and Government have treated these races. The Puritans, to be sure, offered to instruct them in the doctrines of Election, Total Depravity, the Trinity, &c. but on less than the slightest pretext, drove them before them at the point of the bayonet, that they might securely possess their hunting grounds. The same heartless policy has but too often been practiced by their descendants. To the Red man as well as to the Black man we have been tyrannical and unjust.

This work is equally interesting to the historian and the general reader. We were so much engrossed while reading the delightful Indian Tales, allegories, &c. interspersed with biographical notices and sage remarks, based on the experience of years, that, for the time, we lost sight of our crowded civilization, and were seated on a mat in an Indian wigwam, in the farthest Western wilds, and listening with wrapt attention to the musical speech of the Indian improvisatore as he pursued the thread of the narrative.

The well-known reputation of the author, together with the intrinsic merit of the work will, undoubtedly, insure it a very large circulation.

The volume, which contains 416 pages, is sold at the low price of $1, bound in cloth, and 50 cents in paper. In the latter form, it can be sent by mail to any part of the country.

A Citizens Appeal in regard to the War with Mexico.—A Lecture, delivered at Lyceum Hall, Lynn, Jan. 16, 1848. By Charles C. Shackford.

This Lecture contains a straightforward history of the origin and continuance of the Mexican war, and a fearless rebuke of its authors and upholders. We have read nothing on the subject more conclusive. Mr. Shackford shows that the people, at first so repugnant to the idea of Texas annexation, had no word of remonstrance, when the slave power demanded that this new area should be opened for the extension of the accursed system. The freemen of the North had nothing to say to the addition of a territory, which was to be annexed, according to Mr. Calhoun, because "it was made necessary in order to preserve the *domestic institutions* and deemed *essential to their safety and prosperity.*" The blindness of the nation to its iniquity and injustice, and the National disgrace into which we are plunged by the war: the want of faith and honesty in the Northern politicians who pronounce the war wrong, and vote to support it: the silence of many ministers of Christ—and the out-spoken approval of others; all these shameful facts are set forth by Mr. Shackford in strong and indignant language. He says, "In catering to a false opinion, men whose age, experience, and exalted station, should raise them above the sentiment, speak of the 'glory which heroic deeds and unsurpassed valour can acquire.' R. C. Winthrop says, 'our arms have gone on gloriously.' Mr. Clay speaks of the long series of glorious triumphs. Whig Mass Meetings resolve, 'that as Whigs and American citizens, we rejoice in the signal triumph of our arms in Mexico.' And even the venerable Mr. Gallatin, speaks of splendid sacrifices, and the glory of these military deeds." This moral deadness as Mr. Shackford says, is the consequence of the 'greater wrong,' which we have allowed to grow up among us, and which has lorded it over our Government, and trampled upon the Constitution, by which alone its power is upheld; "which has led to the violation of treaties, the appropriation of territory claimed by a sister] Republic, and plunging at last our nation into a war of conquest."

To Correspondents.

The Publisher of *The North Star* will please send a copy of his paper to Robert Smith, 35, Downham Road, Islington, London.

O. J. We have attended to his request, and will send the answer as soon as we receive it.

B. A. A. J. of F. We are curious to see the correspondence he refers to in his letter, and beg he will forward it.

G. W. T. The change shall be made next week. It came too late for this.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Letter from Europe.

The Steamship Britannia arrived at this port on Wednesday evening of last week, with a few days later news. We collate from the various papers such items of intelligence as are of any interest.

The commercial and monetary accounts display little or no difference in the prices and movement of American produce. Cotton appears to be without change of consequence. The Corn market was languid and depressed, yet prices for both staples had varied but little, the little being downward—for the last fortnight

The European Times says—

The trade and commerce of the country have manifested symptoms of improvement during the past fortnight. Money is more abundant, and can be obtained on easier terms; and as the influx of specie from distant ports of the word goes on satisfactorily, there is reason to expect that ere long we shall witness a more prosperous trade, especially if nothing occurs to interrupt the gradual confidence which is now taking place. The accounts from the manufacturing districts show a gradual improvement in the employment of operatives. Some failures have taken place during the fortnight, but it is gratifying to be able to state that they are of minor importance. The demand for most articles of foreign and colonial produce has been extensive. The prices obtained are more remunerative, and, from all the indications that are observable in the commercial circles, we may predict the return of better and more prosperous times.

ENGLAND—DEATH OF MISS HERSCHELL—Miss Frederica Herschell, sister of the great astronomer, died at Hanover, aged 98. This lady had acted for many years as secretary to her brother, and possessed great astronomical knowledge. She published several important works, and to her is due a selenic globe in relief, long celebrated, and which is now at Greenwich. The deceased was engaged in astronomical observations the night before her death.

DEATH OF MR. ISAAC DISRAELI.—The *Times* of the 22d contains an account of the death of the well-known author of "The Curiosities of Literature," and other works; the father of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, M. P. Our contemporary says:—"To the authorship of England, Isaac and Benjamin Disraeli, have been, in their respective walks of literature extensive and distinguished contributors. The pure and honorable career of the former reached its close on Wednesday last. He had attained to the advanced age of eighty-two years; and a few weeks ago was in the full possession of his usual health, and the complete enjoyment of his intellectual powers. The prevailing epidemic however, suddenly assailing a constitution enfeebled by age, soon assumed an aggravated form, and at length this venerable gentleman sunk under the attack. He was born at Enfield, in the month of May, 1776, and was the only child of Benjamin Disraeli, a Venetian merchant, who had been many years settled in this country."

An urn containing about 300 Roman brass coins of the reigns of Dioclesian, Maximilian, and Constantius, was discovered the other day at Malvern, near the foot of the Beacon hill.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Hosken, Esq. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, to be Master Attendant and Postmaster for the island of Labuan.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have arrived at Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

IRELAND.—The Special Commissioners for the trial of those guilty in the recent outrages are proceeding in the discharge of their duties with a just severity that has already had its effect in the partial restoration of good order.

Mr. John O'Connell has issued an address to "the people of Ireland," through the columns of the Pilot, preparatory to the approaching session of Parliament. He dwells on the terrible retribution which the Special Commission is inflicting on the perpetrators of crime in the East and West, and draws a lesson from the fearful scenes for the peasantry and Young Ireland party.

In the neighbourhood of Tuam, several eviction cases have occurred; on one estate, thirty-one persons have been dispossessed.

SPAIN.—The Queen's health has so far improved that she has been out hunting.

FRANCE.—Abd-el-Kader, after being confined for several days in the Lazaretto at Toulon, has been transferred to a wretched prison at Fort Lamalgue, where he is treated with great rigour, in consequence of his refusal to write a letter to the King, thanking his *majesty* for the hospitable reception he had received, (in the Lazaretto,) renouncing the Convention with General Lamoriciere and the Duke d'Aumale, expressing his ardent desire to live and die in France; and, above all, begging the permission of the King, to be allowed to visit Paris, in order that he may make his submission to his majesty in person.—The unfortunate Emir has written letters to the Duke d'Aumale, Gen. Lemoriciere, and Marshal Bugeaud, complaining loudly of the manner in which he has been treated, and demanding the fulfilment of his treaty of capitulation. It has been determined, however, that the prisoner shall remain in France, whether he will or no, though another attempt is to be made to induce him to request that he may be allowed to do so.

ITALY.—All Sicily is in a state of revolt. The Piedmontese Gazette of the 20th, gives the following details: Messina began the insurrection on the 4th, eight days before the general rising, and had organized a civic guard, and taken possession of the fort of St. Salvadore. At Palermo, country people flocked in arms to the capital, headed by the priests, with crucifixes in their hands, haranguing the multitude, and saying that, as Christ died for them, they should die for their country. The cavalry attacked the people, but were repulsed with a loss of fifty men; the people only lost twenty. Some persons were seen pouring boiling oil on the soldiers from the windows; and among the pieces of furniture that assailed their heads from above, there was a piano!

A letter from Marseilles dated the 22d, says: "The passengers from Naples who left on the 18th, and are just arrived here, state that Naples was in a state of great anxiety as to the intentions of the Government. Artillery had been placed in front of all the guard houses, and patrols of 100 men each were constantly in motion."

The *Journal des Débats* says that the troops which had been sent by the steam squadron from Naples were disembarked without difficulty near Palermo, where they took a position on the shore and in the forts. Gen. Sauget, who commanded them, effected a communication with the Duc de Majo and Gen. Vial, who were in the Castella Reale. It was thus ascertained that the insurgents had appointed three Committees, which had sent to the Duc de Majo a note, declaring that the people demanded the Constitution of 1812, and the liberty of the press. This demand being rejected, it was decided to bombard the city; but the Count d'Aquila, who had the command in chief of the expedition, did not think fit to resort to this measure without farther instructions from the King; and accordingly returned to Naples on the 17th. All the foreigners at Palermo had left the city, and embarked.

Cardinal Massinio, Minister of Public Works, died suddenly at Rome on the 11th, at the age of 42. The *Italia* of Pisa says that his death was the effect of the reproof given to him by the Pope, for the opposition which the Cardinal gave to the late *motu proprio* establishing council of ministers.

On the 18th the King of Naples was expected in Rome on the 19th, to confer with the Pope and Lord Minto, and, if possible, to devise some means of coming to an amicable arrangement with his revolted subjects.

Other letters from Rome, of the 18th, say that the Pope has nominated Gen. Gabrielli, formerly an officer in the French army, minister of war. This nomination of a member of the laity to a ministry, has produced the best effect. It is the best commentary on the very remarkable *motu proprio*, which we gave a few days since, on the reorganization of the council of ministers.

DENMARK.—The King of Denmark died on the 21st ultimo, at the age of sixty-two.

Professor Finn Magnussen died at Copenhagen on the 24th December, 1847, and the announcement will be received with sorrow by all friends of Northern philology. He was born in Iceland, in the year 1783.

A company has been formed at Copenhagen for establishing steam communication between Denmark, the Faro islands, Iceland, and Scotland. The communications, which will take place every fortnight, are to be commenced on the 1st of April. The British Government has accorded a reduction of port and anchorage duties to the steamers which may undertake them.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 12.

Important News from Mexico.

Peace! Peace!—Arrival of the New-Orleans—Ten days later from Vera Cruz—Terms of the Treaty of Peace.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Edward Auld, to whom we are indebted for the prompt delivery of our correspondence, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, having sailed the afternoon of Tuesday last, the 8th inst. She brought over sixty officers of the army, whose names will be found below. Most of them are ordered on the recruiting service. The New-Orleans had some thirty other cabin passengers and about 190 discharged soldiers and quartermaster's men. The ship has made an extraordinary run.

Mr. Freaner arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday last, the 6th inst. bearing dispatches from Gen. Scott for the Government at Washington. He was only four days from the city of Mexico. He sailed on Monday, the 9th inst. on board the U. S. steamer Iris for Mobile. The New Orleans was detained for two days to give the Iris time to get in ahead—why is scarcely known. The New Orleans, however, overtook the Iris and passed her before she reached the Balize. The dispatches brought by Mr. Freaner are of the utmost importance.

The nature of them was not generally known at Vera Cruz, but from a source in which we have abiding confidence, we learn that the Mexican Congress has sent in terms of peace, which Gen. Scott has taken the responsibility of accepting. One of the articles of this arrangement is that twelve thousand United States troops shall remain in Mexico until certain obligations are fulfilled—the remainder of the troops to be withdrawn.

We learn farther that the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were signed on the first day of February by the Mexican Government, and that no doubt was entertained that the Mexican Congress, which was to meet in a few days, would ratify the same by a large majority. By the terms of this treaty we understand that the United States obtain the boundary of the Rio Grande, New Mexico, and Upper California. The pecuniary consideration for these concessions is a mere trifle compared with that proposed in the conferences of Tacubaya.

Our dates by this arrival are to the evening of the 2d inst. from the city of Mexico, and the information given above comes to us through so many channels and in such authentic form that we see no reason to question the fact.

We are almost overwhelmed by letters and papers by this arrival.

Orizaba was captured on the 26th ult. A full account of the expedition is furnished us by one of our special correspondents, who accompanied it. His narrative is intensely interesting, but is so long that we cannot possibly find room for it this morning. One of the purposes of the expedition was to capture Gen. Santa Anna at Tehuacan. The wily Mexican, however, effected his escape through the treachery of one of his countrymen. Our readers will be extremely interested in the narrative, which we will lay before them in our next.

Com. Perry returned on the 8th inst. to Vera Cruz, from an expedition to Tlacotalpam and other towns south. We have a report of it, but are unable to insert it to-day. Our paper on Tuesday will contain a mass of Mexican news unavoidably laid over to-day.

Two large trains left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.—one for Orizaba, under Col. Bankhead, consisting of over 1,500 men, and the other for the city of Mexico, under the command of Maj. Caldwell, of the Voltigeurs.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz on the 24th ult. against the guerrillas does not appear to have effected much. They had two or three brushes with the enemy, but no great harm was done on either side. In the *Free American* of the 4th inst. we find an explanatory statement in regard to it, but we have not room for it.

General Items.

'No Niggers.'—A Sabbath school teacher in Louisville, Ky. was exhorting a poor, pious, old female slave to be very humble—reminding her that she should be like the Lord Jesus—who had neither house nor home—"Yes," she added with emphasis—"blessed be God—he had no house—no home—and *no niggers!*"

New Judge.—The Salem Register states that Horatio Byington, Esq., of Stockbridge, has been nominated by Governor Briggs, to fill the vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas of Massachusetts.

Curious Fact.—A correspondent of one of the Cincinnati papers states that the Buena Vista battle field is still covered with bones, coats, pants, shoes, knapsacks, &c. And what is most singular of all is, that a few Mexicans who were left unburied are still on the battle field entire. Neither putrefaction nor the wolves prey upon them, but they are dried up like mummies.

Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor.—"Independent," of the *Philadelphia North American*, having declared that neither of these illustrious men will stand in the other's way, as touching the Presidency, and the averment having been disputed, "Independent" yesterday reiterated it, in the following explicit terms:

"So far as Mr. Clay is referred to in my original statement, I derived the authority from his own lips. So far as Gen. Taylor is referred to, I derived the authority from his own hand and seal. There are letters—not a letter, but letters—confirming every syllable I have disclosed, and a great deal more.

I now pledge myself in the most positive manner, to enable Mr. Greeley to satisfy his own senses of this evidence within forty-eight hours, if he will visit Washington, or else to take the penalty which should follow in such a case. I mean this in the broadest sense that he may think proper to construe it, and I care not a fig for any assertion to the contrary.

I repeat, that I may not be misunderstood, that Gen. Taylor has written, saying, that in the event of Mr. Clay, or any other Whig, being selected as the candidate of the party, he would not permit his name to enter the canvass. This is plain and distinct, and admits of no subterfuge.

Mission to the Slaves.—The Southern Methodist General Conference have a board of Missions for the slave which is represented to be in a state of considerable activity. The missions embrace, according to a summary of the annual report, thirteen conferences, in which are established one hundred and twenty-nine missions, who have the oversight of thirty-three thousand four hundred and ninety members. Of these conferences South Carolina has the largest membership, viz: 9,103. Tennessee the next, 5,069; and the others range from 1200 to nearly 5,000. The reports from the Sunday schools are not complete; those given amount to upwards of ten thousand. The yearly income of this society amounted to $73,667 66.

Horrid Murder of two Overseers.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer has the particulars of a murder committed in Randolph county, upon two negro traders, Trotter and Bolton, by two of their slaves. They had encamped for the night in a wood, and while lying together on a mattrass, asleep, the negro men took position one on each side of their victims, and at a given signal cut their throats with a razor.

Henry, the slave in Mrs. Sprigg's boarding-house, Washington, who was sold to a slave dealer by his mistress after he had bought himself of her, and paid her the price within a few dollars, has finally been set at liberty through the exertions of several members of Congress. The female miscreant who sold him to himself and then to a flesh jobber was made to disgorge a good part of the latter plunder. A farther sum of $180 was subscribed, and his freedom secured—until somebody shall steal and sell him again.—*Tribune.*

The Right Name Found.—The Legislature of Michigan are in a quandary as to what name they shall give their backwoods Capitol. "Cass" was among those proposed, but it was voted down almost unanimously. A Whig editor in that region thus assists them to a suitable cognomen:

"It appears to us there are some good reasons for giving the Capitol the name of Polk. It was the last place one would ever have thought of for the Capitol, just as Polk was the last man he would have dreamed of for President. It is a very small place, but a place of power, exactly like Polk. Its best friends are ashamed of it—so are Polk's. It is deep in the woods—so is Polk in regard to the war. When the Capitol was located, the people exclaimed, 'where is Lansing?' just as when Polk was nominated, the cry was, 'Who is Polk?'"

Anthracite Coal.—A new coal basin has recently been discovered in Rhode Island, distant about two miles from tide water, from which, we are told, says the *North American*, the coal can be mined and delivered in Philadelphia at about $3 per ton. The basin is supposed to be about 20 miles long and 5 miles wide. The analysis of the coal by Professor Hitchcock, is as follows:

Water,	3,70
Ashes,	9,72
Carbon,	86,58
	100

HON DAVID WILMOT received 59 out of sixty-odd votes for delegate to the Loco-foco State Convention of Pennsylvania in the (Bradford) County meeting of his party.

A New York correspondent of the New Orleans Delta communicates the following:

"It is true that Mr. Astor has laid aside nearly half a million for the establishment of a free library in the city of New York. He has wisely limited the cost of the building to $60,000; so that his beneficence shall not, like Mr. Girard's, be thrown away on marble and mortar."

A very valuable deposit of iron ore has been discovered at Horicon, Dodge county, Wisconsin. The Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette says the deposit, as far as can be judged by the eye, covers a space of 200 acres; the whole extent is believed to be not less than 600 acres.

We comply most cheerfully with a request to give the following circular a place in our columns:

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The following statistics of this infant enterprize, may encourage the friends of benevolence who have been interested in its commencement.

The rules adopted specify that "Adult females, *of good moral character*, destitute of funds, friends, or home, shall be received into this institution, by order of any two of the managers, ... till suitable places shall be found for them."

That "Friendless girls under sixteen, and over two years of age, and boys under six and over two years old, either orphans, half orphans, or abandoned by their parents, may be received and provided for, until permanent homes in Christian families can be secured for them by adoption or otherwise."

"Those applying for children or adults, must in all cases, furnish satisfactory reference."

The first collections were made for this object early in '46. In June, '47 the Reference Committee advised that instead of waiting till the requisite sum to erect an edifice had been secured, that a commodious building should be leased, and the work contemplated commenced by way of experiment. The large building known as the Jews' Mission House, corner of First Avenue and Second street, was obtained on favourable terms and opened for applicants about the first of July. From that date to December 28th,—near six months inclusive—three hundred and seventy-six applicants have been received, two hundred and ten of whom were adults, and one hundred and sixty-six children.

Of the former, one hundred and sixty-five have been discharged to places, in the capacity of domestics, seamstresses, and nurses;—of the latter, one hundred and thirty have been provided with homes in Christian families, by adoption or otherwise. The size of the family has varied for the last two months from 30 to 75.

There has been contributed toward the building fund, and for current expenses, to this date, about $8000, beside most liberal donations of clothing, bedding, provisions, books, and furniture—also a quantity of iron bedsteads, by Mr. J. B. Graham—one of the Advisory Committee, amounting in value to $174.

Six lots of ground in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, have been recently offered by two benevolent gentlemen, provided either location should be deemed suitable. Should a similar offer be made, by some noble-minded philanthropists, of ground in New York, it would greatly expedite the erection of a building adapted to the ends desired.

Three points seem to have been established by the experiment made thus far.

1st. That the Charity is imparatively needed.

2nd. That the plan is feasible, and much approved by a discerning community.

3d. That a large class having peculiar claims to Christian care and compassion, may be reached and savingly benefitted through this instrumentality.

4th. That as this institution has been originated through the agency of evangelical Christians of the various denominations, and must rely mainly upon this class for the daily labour and self-sacrifice that will ever be indispensable to its highest usefulness, both its temporal and spiritual interests, have a special claim to the remembrance of those who pray, "Thy Kingdom come."

Married.

In this city, on Monday, 14th instant, at St. Patrick's Cathredral, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Hughes, MARIE ELIZABETH VICTORINE PAULINE BERAULT, daughter of Charles Berault, formerly a St. Domingo planter, to DOMINGO LEONGE RUIZ, of the Island of Cuba.

On the 4d instant, by Friends' ceremony, SAMUEL C HENSZEY to ESTHER, daughter of Robert Evans, all of Spring Ourden.

Died.

At his residence, in Ch

Poetry.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

FOR A SLAVE CHAPEL AT CAPETOWN.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Afric, from her remotest strand,
Lifts to high heaven one fettered hand;
And to the utmost of her chain
Stretches the other o'er the main;
Then kneeling midst ten thousand slaves,
She sends a cry across the waves,
Of power to reach to either pole,
And pierce, like conscience, through the soul,
Though dreary, faint, and low the sound,
Like life-blood gurgling from a wound;
As if her heart, before it broke,
Had found a human tongue and spoke.

"Britain, not now I ask of thee
Freedom, the right of bond and free;
Let Mammon hold, while Mammon can,
The bones and blood of living man;
Let tyrants scorn, while tyrants dare,
The shrieks and writhings of despair;
An end *will* come,—it *will not* wait:
Bands, yokes, and scourges have their date:
Slavery itself shall pass away,
And be a tale of yesterday.

"But now I urge a dearer claim;
I urge it in a mightier name;
Hope of the world! on thee I call,
By the great Father of us all,
By the Redeemer of our race,
And by the Spirit of all grace,
Turn not, O turn not from my plea,
—So help thee God, as thou help'st me.

"Mine outcast offspring, come to light
From darkness, and go down in night;
A night of more mysterious gloom
Than that which wrapped them in the womb.
—O that the womb had been the grave
Of every being born a slave!
O that the grave itself might close
The slave's unutterable woes!
But what beyond that gulf may be,
What portion in eternity,
For those who live to curse their breath,
And die without a hope in death,
I know not,—and I dare not think;
Yet while I shudder o'er the brink
Of that unfathomable deep
In which Heaven's secret judgments sleep,
To thee, thou Paradise of isles!
Where Mercy in full glory smiles,
Eden of lands! o'er all the rest,
By blessing others doubly blest;
To thee I lift my weeping eye,
Send me the Gospel, or I die;
The word of Christ's salvation give,
That I though dead, may hear and live."

* These very excellent lines were written in the Album of the Rev. Barnabas Shaw, missionary to South Africa; a document which contains the autographs of individuals friendly to the cause of missions, and an entry of subscriptions towards the erection of a chapel at Capetown. The introduction to the Album states, that there were then (1829) in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope sixty thousand heathens and Mohammedans; ten thousand slaves in Capetown, and thirty thousand in the whole colony.

From the Evening Post

PICTURES OF MEMORY.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth best of all.
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe,
Not for the violets golden
That sprinkle the vale below;
Not for the milk-white lilies,
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge;
Not for the vines on the upland
Where the bright red berries rest,
Nor the pinks, nor the pale sweet cowslip,
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother
With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that old dim forest
He lieth in peace asleep;
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there, the beautiful summers,
The summers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And, one of the autumn eves,
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Softly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face.
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

MT. HEALTHY, Ohio.

Miscellany.

The following Review of Lowell's last volume of Poems is from "Holden's Dollar Magazine," a new periodical just established in this city, and judging from this "specimen brick" of a better quality than the ordinary cheap magazines which we are in the habit of seeing. The Review is not so full and analytical as we would have been glad to see, yet being the best that we have yet seen, we copy it as being the nearest approach to what we would have said if we had written a review ourselves.

P[illegible] *Poems. Boston, B. B. Mus-*[illegible] 1848.

We believe this is the third volume of Poems which Mr. [illegible] published; the first volume, quaintly called "A Year's Life," although giving evidence of genius in the author, of a high order, hardly promised the rich and varied beauties which have been so profusely displayed in the succeeding volumes. Mr. Lowell, although still on the fair side of thirty, is a recognized Poet, both in England and America; but still we do not think that he has had the high position awarded him which he is destined to take among the great Poets who have written in the English tongue; he is peculiarly an American Poet, if there can be such a thing as local merit in that which is of such universal acceptance as genuine poetry. His freedom of spirit, and greatness of thought, we take pride in as the offspring of an American education, and of American institutions. Truths are, to be sure, always great, let them be uttered when, or where, or by whom they may, and the grand democratic thoughts which abound in Æschylus and Milton, are the common property of all true souls; yet there must be a pervading tone of national feeling in the writings of all original authors, although their subjects and their thoughts be of universal extent.

Many of Mr. Lowell's short Poems abound in local allusions and names familiar to us; but these mere husks do not give the Poems a national character; there is the indomitable "go-ahead" American spirit in the volume which none but the descendant of Puritan ancestors, who had been educated and fostered among the institutions which those brave old heroes transmitted to us, could have infused into his verses. Milton was an Englishman, as Wordsworth is, Beranger a Frenchman, Burns a Scotchman, and Lowell an American. Yet they are poets for all men and for all time, notwithstanding. There are none of the littlenesses of local prejudices in their verses, but they abound in the sweet home-feelings and particular attachments which all men of genuine natures must have.

The first Poem in the volume before us is called Columbus; it has never before been published, and would of itself make the author famous, if he had written nothing besides; it is a soliloquy. Columbus is supposed to be alone on the deck of his vessel, the day before his great discovery was made, which rendered his name immortal. The subject is not one that a man of feeble powers would select. Our poet knew his own strength, and he has proved himself worthy of the bold attempt to give utterance to the thoughts which swelled in the heart of the great navigator at that trying period of his eventful life.

To the man who has ever known high purposes, or looked forward to the performance of his highest destiny as a labourer in his "Great Task-Master's Eye," and has in himself what the poet meant when he said, "Such harmony is in immortal souls,"—to such a man Columbus will prove a feast, and be so over-informed with thought as to serve for fuller meals for many a reading, and will repay the love it must inspire in every breast that has been the home of the *Great* poet's thoughts. But this is not to be seen by the shallow many, until the judicious few have given their sanction, and sealed it with their names, as rest assured they will in good time.

The first passage may demand several readings to come clearly out, (as do many of the fine passages of Shakspeare and Byron,) but several readings (with a reasonable portion of brains,) will do it—when it will be found *full* as "an eminent surge," and prepare the way for what follows:

> If the chosen soul could never be alone
> In deep mid-silence, open-doored to God,
> No greatness ever had been dreamed or done;
> Among dull hearts a prophet never grew;
> The nurse of full-grown souls is solitude.

Read this.

> Here am I; for what end God knows, not I;
> Westward still points the inexorable soul;
> Here am I, with no friend but the sad sea,
> The beating heart of this great enterprise,
> Which, without me, would stiffen in sweet death;
> This have I mused on, since mine eye could first
> Among the stars distinguish and with joy
> *Rest on that God-fed Pharos of the north,*
> On some blue promontory of heaven lighted
> That juts far out into the upper sea;
> To this one hope my heart hath clung for years,
> As would a foundling for the talisman
> Hung round his neck by hands he knew not whose,
> A poor, vile thing and dross to all beside,
> Yet he therein can feel a virtue left
> By the sad pressure of a mother's hand.
> And unto him it still is tremulous
> With palpitating haste and wet with tears,
> The key to him of hope and humanness,
> The coarse shell of life's pearl Expectancy.

And this.

> And not the pines alone; all sights and sounds
> To my world-seeking heart paid fealty,
> And catered for it as the Cretan bees
> Brought honey to the baby Jupiter,
> *Who in his soft hand crushed a violet*
> *Godlike foremusing the rough thunder's g ripe*
> Then did I entertain the poet's song,
> My great Idea's guest, and, passing o'er
> That iron bridge the Tuscan built to hell,
> I heard Ulysses tell of mountain-chains
> Whose adamantine links his manacles,
> The western main shook growling, and still gnawed;
> I brooded on the wise Athenian's tale
> Of happy Atlantis, and heard Bjorne's keel
> Crunch the grey pebbles of the Vinland shore:
>
> Far on I see my lifelong enterprise,
> Which rose like Ganges 'mid the freezing snows
> Of a world's sordidness, sweep broadening down,
> And, gathering to itself a thousand streams,
> Grow sacred ere it mingle with the sea;
> I see the ungated wall of chaos old,
> With blocks Cyclopean hewn of solid night,

Read it all, and see and feel for yourself. Then pass over many *years*, leaves in silence until you reach the lines, "To the Past." Gather up your reins, and drive your noiseless chariots through it, and see the dim, grim, shadowy images.—Egypt.

> "Half woman and half beast."
>
> "Titanic shapes with faces blank and dun,
> "Of their old god-head lorn,

with—

> "The eternal sorrow
> "In their unmonarched eyes—

And then if all this bring no more to you than

> "Wraiths of ships
> "On the mirage's Ocean.

Go drown yourself in its sublime waves

> "Of upheaving melody."

"No! don't drown yourself. "Drown cats and puppies," you may be useful; but don't presume to read such things as the world has not yet taken to its heart. Shakspeare will be good reading for you; there are no two opinions on the subject of his merits, and you can sit down under his vine and fig-tree—safe from distracting doubts, and mis-spent time, and all that.

If, on the other hand, the images are so grand and impressive—if they be so far removed from all personality as to make you wonder where he, (the poet,) got the thoughts, and to doubt if he have not borrowed other men's goods; take it and read it side by side, with all other lines to the past, in our language, and see if the differences be not more than the resemblances, and the grandeur more than either.

TO THE PAST.

> Wond'rous and awful are thy silent halls,
> O kingdom of the past!
> There lie the by-gone ages in their palls,
> Guarded by shadows vast,—
> There all is hushed and breathless,
> Save when some image of old error falls,
> Earth worshipped once as deathless.
>
> There sits dear Egypt, 'mid beleaguering sands,
> Half woman and half beast,
> The burnt-out torch within her mouldering hands
> That once lit all the East;
> A dotard bleared and hoary,
> There Asser crouches o'er the blackened brands
> Of Asia's long-quenched glory.
>
> Still as a city buried 'neath the sea,
> Thy courts and temples stand;
> Idle as forms on wind-waved tapestry
> Of saints and heroes grand,
> Thy phantasms grope and shiver,
> Or watch the loose shores crumbling silently
> Into Time's gnawing river.
>
> Titanic shapes with faces bland and dun,
> Of their old god-head lorn,
> Gaze on the embers of the sunken sun,
> Which they misdeem for morn;
> And yet the eternal sorrow
> In their unmonarched eyes says day is done
> Without the hope of morrow.
>
> O realm of silence and swart eclipse,
> The shapes that haunt thy gloom
> Make signs to us and move their withered lips
> Across the gulf of gloom;
> Yet all their sound and motion
> Bring no more freight to us than wraiths of ships
> On the mirage's ocean.
>
> And if sometimes a moaning wandereth
> From out thy desolate halls,
> If some grim shadow of thy living death
> Across our sunshine falls
> And scares the world to error,
> The eternal life sends forth melodious breath
> To chase the misty terror.
>
> Thy mighty clamours, wars, and world-noised deeds
> Are silent now in dust,
> Gone like a tremble of the huddling reeds
> Beneath some sudden gust;
> Thy forms and creeds have vanished,
> Tossed out to wither like unsightly weeds
> From the world's garden banished.
>
> Whatever of true life there was in thee,
> Leaps in our age's veins:
> Wield still thy bent and wrinkled empery,
> And shake thine idle chains;—
> To thee thy dress is clinging,
> For us the martyrs die, thy prophets see,
> Thy poets still are singing.

Here, 'mid the black waves of our strife and woe,
Float the green Islands of the Blest
Where all thy heroes spirits dwell, and share
Our martyrdoms and toils;
The present loves attended
With all of brave, and excellent, and fair,
That made the old time splendid.

Then turn to the "Growth of the Legend," page 68, "A Fragment,"—but very entire; it is such a fragment as the Venus of Milo—and see how

> It grew and grew
> From the pine-trees gathering a sombre hue.

And if

> Standing spear-straight in the waist-deep moss,
> Its bony roots clutching around, and across,
> As if they would tear up earth's heart in their grasp
> Ere the storm should uproot them or make them unclasp;
> The lady bogha singing, as suiteth the pine,
> To shrunk snow-bearded sea-kings old sons of the brine,
> Till they straightened and let their staves fall to the
>
> Heard waves moan again on the perilous shore
> Of Vinland, perhaps, while their prow groped its way
> 'Twixt the frothy gnashed tusks of some ship-crunching bay.
>
> "To shrunk snow-bearded sea-kings old sons of the brine!"

If all this seems crowded too full of images—remember that it is the "Growth of the Legend,"—and then perhaps you will learn that it should be so crowded, breathing of legends—as the pine was crowded full of Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter—and then

> Though 't were sung under Venice's moon-light of gold,
> You would hear the old voice of its mother, the pine,
> Murmur sea-like and Northern through every line,
> And the verses should hang, self-sustained and free,
> Round the vibrating stem of the melody,
> Like the lithe sun-steeped limbs of the parent tree.
>
> Yes, the pine is the mother of legends; what food
> For their grim roots is left when the thousand-yeared wood—
> The dim-aisled cathedral, whose tall arches spring
> Light, sinewy, graceful, firm-set as the wing
> From Michael's white shoulder—is hewn and defaced
> By iconoclast axes in desperate waste,
> And its wrecks seek the ocean it prophesied long,
> Cassandra-like, crooning its mystical song?
> Then the legends go with them—even yet on the sea
> A wild virtue is left in the touch of the tree,
> And the sailor's night watches are thrilled to the core
> With the lineal offspring of Odin and Thor.
>
> Yes, wherever the pine-wood has ever let in,
> Since the day of creation, the light and the din
> Of manifold life, but has safely conveyed
> From the midnight primeval its armful of shade,
> And has kept the wierd Past with its sagas alive
> Within sound of the hum of To-day's busy hive,
> There the legend takes root in the age-gathered gloom,
> And its murmurous boughs for their tossing find room.
>
> Where Aroostook, far-heard, seems to sob as he goes
> Groping down to the sea 'neath his mountainous snows;
> Where the lake's fore Sahara of never-tracked white,
> When the crack shoots across it, complains to the night
> With a long, lonely moan, that leagues northward is lost,
> As the ice shrinks away from the tread of the frost;
> Where the lumberers sit by the log-fires which throw
> Their own threatening shadows far round o'er the snow,
> When the wolf howls aloof, and the wavering glare
> Flashes out from the blackness the eyes of the bear,
> When the wood's huge recesses, half-lighted, supply
> A canvas where Fancy her mad brush may try,
> Blotting in giant Horrors that venture not down
> Through the right-angled streets of the brisk, white-washed town,
> But skulk in the depths of the measureless wood
> Mid the Dark's creeping whispers that curdle the blood,
> When the eye, glanced in dread o'er the shoulder, may dream,
> Ere it shrinks to the camp-fire's companioning gleam,
> That it saw the fierce ghost of the Red Man crouch back
> To the shroud of the tree-trunk's invincible black;—
> There the old shapes crowd thick round the pine-shadowed camp,
> Which shun the keen gleam of the scholarly lamp,
> And the seed of the legend find true Norland ground,
> While the border-tale's told and the canteen 's round.

This is, perhaps, the greatest Poem of all that the book contains; and truly and vigorously transplants the Norland legend on our shores, and long may it last, and wide may its "cloudy boughs" wave over us, with its wild suggestiveness, its nerve, its unmistakable power of expression, and its high imagination.

These may be, and most likely are pieces, many others, from which the ordinary reader may gather more than from this great Poem; for though the book contains not exactly any "milk for babes," there are many others "mete for man." In witness whereof—"Extreme Unction"—which we lack space to copy; we will also indicate for the reader, three Poems which go to the heart of all who, in the love of nature, hold communion with their God: "To a Pine Tree," "The Oak," and "The Birch Tree."

We must close our extracts with the "Changeling," a Poem as full of sweetness and real human feeling as any that we have ever read.

(This has already appeared in the Standard.)

If there be any of our readers who are ignorant of the merits of this truly great Poet, we think that the extracts that we have given of his last volume will fully warrant the high opinion we have expressed of him, and which we as honestly and sincerely entertain as we do our admiration of Shakspeare or Milton. Lowell has that copiousness of fancy, loftiness of imagination, richness of language, purity of thought, and simplicity of feeling, which distinguish the true poet from the mere artist in metres. He is many-sided, too, like Goethe, and Shakspeare, and Burns, and Milton; his humorous and satirical Poems, published under the name of Hosea Bigelow, have acquired a popularity which no satirical poetry has ever before obtained in this country. The light and playful verses of Halleck were a long while confined solely to New York, and are even now unknown in England; but the incomparable satires of Hosea Bigelow which have been copied in every paper of the Union, from Maine to Texas, and have won as much admiration for their wholesome truths as for their playful and rollicking wit, have been almost as extensively copied into English periodicals. The

> "JOHN P.
> ROBINSON, he
> Says he won't vote for Governor B."

has become as widely known in two or three months as Hood's Song of the Shirt. In addition to his three volumes of Poems, Mr. Lowell has published a book of conversations on the old English Poets, and for the past three years he has given a new character to the North American Review, by his contributions to that excellent work, which are among the very happiest examples of modern criticism.

Our reviewers have fallen into a vicious habit of imitating the wearisome verbosity of Macaulay, without being able to imitate his copiousness of information and his fascinating trick of illustration; but Mr. Lowell's reviews are as unlike those of any English reviewer, as though he were the first of his tribe. It can hardly be expected that a true poet would be instantly recognized by the million, or that the critics of magazines and newspapers would at once abandon their old gods and fall down in the presence of a new deity; besides, with the hack critic, criticism is a game of Tom-come-tickle-me; he knows too well the value of a puff to puff one from whom he has no hope of ever receiving a puff in return.

Whoever reads the Poems of Mr. Lovell, sees at once that he is not one of those who can be inveigled into any circle of mutual admirationists, and we were not surprised to read in so pretentious a periodical as the Literary World, a review of his last volume, which rather damned the Poet with moderate praise, and affected to give him advice: the Evening Mirror contained a similar notice, for it could hardly be called a review; but out in the Far West, away from all local prejudices; where the people are a kind of posterity to us of the Atlantic border, we saw in the Louisville Journal a series of essays on Lowell's Poems, which showed a just appreciation of their merits, and a becoming reverence for their author.

The reviewer of Lowell in the Literary World, says that poetry should be something more than a mere matter of births, deaths, and marriages. But what more can it be? Do not these three words compass everything that is dear to the heart of man, and what should poetry express, if not the depth of human affection; and whose affections should the poet describe, if not his own? Take the births, deaths, and marriages, from Milton, Burns, and Byron, the records of personal affections, and what would remain? Nothing.

We have given more space to our notice of Lowell's Poems than we shall often give to a new book; but still we have made but an inadequate review of his volume. In the outset of our Magazine, which we mean to make worthy of the million, we desire to manifest that independence of stereotyped opinions, and give an inkling of the independent course of our criticisms which are becoming in a work that appeals to the great body of the people for support. We recognize in the Poems of Lowell the great qualities which our hearts have yearned for in our other poets, and having found them, we should be recreant to ourselves and to the public, if we failed to give utterance to our faith.

GUTTA PERCHA.

We find the following in the London News, respecting this curious and useful article, which has been recently introduced into this country, as an article of manufacture.

This substance is of recent introduction to England, and was brought under the notice of the Society of Arts in the autumn of 1843. The history of its discovery is thus given by Dr. Montgomerie:—

"While at Singapore, in 1842, I, on one occasion, observed in the hands of a Malayan woodsman, the handle of a *parang* made of a substance which appeared quite new to me. My curiosity was excited, and on inquiry, I found it was made of the Gutta Percha, and that it could be moulded into any form, by simply dipping it into boiling water until it was heated throughout, when it become plastic as clay, and when cold, regained, unchanged, its original hardness and rigidity. I immediately possessed myself of the article; and desired the man to fetch me as much more of it as he could get. On making some experiments with it, I at once discovered that, if procurable in large quantities, it would become extensively useful."

The discovery was communicated to the Medical Board of Calcutta, and subsequently to the Society of Arts in London.

Sir W. J. Hooker states the tree from which Gutta Percha is procured, to belong to the natural order *sapotaceæ*, found in abundance in the Island of Singapore, and in some dense forests at the extremity of the Malayan peninsula. Mr. Brooke reports the tree to be called *Niato* by the Sarawak people, but they are not acquainted with the properties of the sap; it attains a considerable size, even as large as six feet in diameter; is plentiful is Sarawak, and most probably, all over the Island of Borneo. The tree is stated to be one of the largest in the forests in which it is found. The timber is too loose and open for building purposes; but the tree bears a fruit which yields a concrete oil, used for food.

Gutta-Percha is contained in the sap and milky juice which quickly coagulates on exposure to the air; from twenty to thirty pounds being the average produce of one tree. For collecting the sap, the trees are felled, barked, and left dry, and useless, so great is the demand for the Gutta, the importation of which already reaches many hundred tons annually. Hence the forests will soon be cleared of the Gutta trees; whereas, it is believed that a constant and moderate supply might be secured by incisions in the bark, as in the case of caoutchouc.

The Gutta is received in scraps, or in rolls of thin layers. It is first freed from impurities by deviling or kneading in hot water, when it is left soft and plastic, and of a whitish gray colour.

When thus prepared, the Gutta has many curious properties. Below the temperature of 50 degrees, it is as hard as wood, but it will soon receive an indentation from the finger nail. When softened in hot water, it may easily be cut and moulded; and it will harden, as it cools, to its former rigidity; and it may be softened and hardened any number of times without injury to the material. Unlike caoutchouc, it has little elasticity; but, it has such tenacity, that a slip, one-eighth of an inch substance, sustained 42lbs. weight, and only broke with a pressure of 56lbs. When drawn out, it remains without contracting.

In solution, Gutta Percha is applied, like caoutchouc, for water-proofing cloth. It is likewise used for numerous purposes for which leather is used; in mastics and cements, &c. In short, it promises to become as important an article of commerce as caoutchouc itself.

The name is a pure Malayan one; *gutta* meaning the gum, or concrete juice of a plant, and *percha* the particular tree from which this is procured.—The *ch* is not pronounced hard like a *k*, but like the *ch* in the English name of the fish perch. It has been suggested to Dr. Montgomerie, that the Gutta Percha would be found useful in stopping decayed teeth.

In February last, the London company, in connection with the East India company, took measures to stop the felling of the trees, and, at an expense of some ten or twenty thousand pounds sterling, introduced the mode of tapping the trees and drawing the sap, the same as caoutchouc is drawn, and in this way it is all now gathered, and all Gutta Percha or Gutta Tuban collected in that country, must pass through the hands of the Rajahs to the merchant.

From the New York Globe.

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The following letter was written by Mr. Gould, a member of the Legislature of this State, for 1847. It was sent to his friend and fellow-labourer in the cause to which it relates, James H. Titus, Esq. of this city. Mr. Gould was Chairman of a Select Committee on the Abolition of Capital Punishment, and made a very able report on the subject:

I have been desiring for some time to write to thee on the subject on which we have a mutual interest, but the continual hurry incident to legislation, arising from committee duties, and the watching of bills in which one is interested, is, as no one knows better than thyself, of so engrossing a nature that no time is left for anything more than the briefest possible correspondence; but now that all these things are over, I desire to call thy attention to one or two circumstances arising out of our late legislative discussion, which appear to me to possess some practical importance.

1st. No attempt was made by any speaker to invalidate the position which we assumed, that the influence of public executions was demoralizing.

2d. No one argued against our position, that innocent men were often executed in consequence of the fallibility of human tribunals.

3d. One strong point, which, although it does not appear at length in my printed speech, was fully stated on the floor, and occupies a considerable space in my report, viz: That the line which separates sanity from insanity—responsibility from irresponsibility, is so delicate and difficult to define, that we are never sure that we are not hanging a fellow-creature for an act for which he was not morally responsible. This point was admitted to be a difficult one by some of our antagonists, and was disputed by no one. A member from Monroe, it is true, disputed a collateral point on which I did not lay much stress, although I read numerous authorities from Spurzheim, Pritchard, Conolly, &c. to prove, viz: that of overwhelming propensity, in consequence of which a person was unable to refrain from certain acts somewhat allied to the demoniacal possession of the scriptures. The member from Monroe met this with a flat denial, and although I read the quotations from the original authorities, and although the books lay on my desk open to the inspection of any one, he thought proper to say in his speech that this doctrine was not found in any author except Combe, and that he was weak authority.

4th. No one questioned the statistical tables of the speech or the report except Woodruff, of Wyoming, and Smith, of Monroe; the former attacked the table of Rantoul, in relation to Massachusetts, on the ground that although murders had increased there, notwithstanding the severe administration of their criminal laws, they had not increased in proportion to the population. I did not allude to Rantoul's table for any other purpose than cumulatively to show that capital punishment did not restrain murder, and for this purpose it bore me out.

Dr. Smith introduced the table of the *Law Magazine*, as showing that crimes increased in consequence of the abolition of Capital Punishments.—And although I interrupted him, (with his permission,) while he was speaking, and showed that these tables omitted the whole term of the largest criminal court in the kingdom during one of the last years of Capital Punishments, and although on the floor he professed himself satisfied with the explanation, and waived the argument founded on those tables, yet he has seen fit to publish his speech without the remotest allusion to the explanation.

5th. No one attempted to overthrow the argument by which I endeavoured to show that men did not fear the death-penalty at a distance, and that it was imperative as a restraint from crime. McDoual, of Washington, denied the exclusion (which is easily enough done) but he did not attempt to shake the proofs which I adduced in its support.

6th. No one denied the tendencies of juries to acquit in capital cases. A Judge told me the other day that, at the trial of a criminal charged with murder, three-tenths of the jurors summoned refused to serve, on the ground that they had conscientious scruples about the punishment of death, and were discharged; and he further said that seven out of the twelve empanelled expressed so much doubt of its lawfulness, that he feared that he had not done his duty to the public in allowing them to sit.

7th. In a word, no argument of the friends of the bill was attempted to be overthrown—except as above—by any of the numerous debaters who opposed it.

I think these facts are full of significance, and ought not to be lost sight of in the future progress of the discussion. If the above mentioned points had been vulnerable, I think some of the able men who opposed the bill would have debated and exposed the weak points—their silence was a confession of their soundness.

If thou hast seen the debates as reported, thou wilt have seen that the whole staple of the argument for the gallows were drawn from the Bible.—In my own speech I touched lightly on this part of the question, supposing it was so completely overthrown that no one would seriously appeal to it for support; but I was mistaken, and I now believe that the great strength of the friends of the abolition should be concentrated on this one point. Once destroy the horrible profanation of the spirit of the Bible which has fastened itself in our minds under the influence of misguided teachers, and our glorious reform will be triumphantly established. I think too, that strong efforts should be made to set the clergy right on this point. When I went to work last winter, I supposed that the clergy would prove my natural allies in the warfare, and I was never more surprised and disheartened when I found that, (with the exception of the Universalist clergy,) they were almost to a man in favour of the gallows. This opposition, in many cases, arises from want of knowledge. I asked the Rev. Dr. ——, late President of —— College, once last winter, if he had studied the subject. He said he had paid much attention to it, and that he was satisfied that we could not dispense with the death penalty. I asked him for the grounds of his belief, and he promptly answered that it was based on "Whoso sheddeth," &c. I asked him if "shall" might not be rendered "will," with equal propriety. His manner, which before had been very authoritative and dogmatic, instantly changed to the hesitating and interrogatory, and he asked if any commentators adopted that reading. I gave him several citations, the conversation dropped, and he sat still for nearly half an hour, when he said: "I do not know but you are right about this; I have already thought of a number of similar applications of the same Hebrew word. I wonder I never thought of it before." This was from one who had *studied the subject*, but who had never so much as thought of the very alphabet of the controversy, although it is so familiar to every friend of the abolition. The little incident satisfied me that much good would result from special efforts to bring our views to the notice of the clergy of our country.

JOHN STANTON GOULD.

RIGHT IS MIGHT.—As sure as God liveth, as sure as the Holy one of Israel is the Lord of Hosts, the Almighty—right is might, and ever was and ever shall be so. Holiness is might; meekness is might; patience is might; humility is might; self-denial and self-sacrifice is might; faith is might; love is might; every gift of the Spirit is might. The cross was two pieces of dead wood, and a helpless, unresisting man was nailed to it; yet it was mightier than the world, and triumphed, and will ever triumph over it. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but no pure holy deed, or word, or thought. On the other hand, might, that which the children of earth call so, the strong wind, the earthquake, the fire, perishes through its own violence, self-exhausted and self-consumed; as our age of the world has been allowed to witness in the most signal example. For many of us remember, and they who do not, have heard from their fathers, how the mightiest man on earth, he who had girt himself with all might, except that of right, burst like a tempest-cloud, burnt himself out like a conflagration, and only left the scars of his ravages to mark where he had been.—Who among you can look into an infant's face, and not see a power in it mightier than all the armies of Attila or Napoleon.—*Archdeacon Hare.*

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—A few weeks ago it was stated that a young lady was attending the lectures in one of the New-York Medical Colleges. This novel event having been the subject of much newspaper comment, the editor of the *Buffalo Medical Journal* has been led to inquire into the circumstances, which are briefly as follows:

Shortly after the commencement of the lecture session now in progress, the faculty of Geneva College received an application by letter for the admission of a lady to the privileges of the institution. The faculty resolved to submit the letter (written by the applicant herself) to the class, and to return a favourable reply provided no objections thereto were entertained. The class adopted unanimously resolutions expressing their willingness that the applicant should be received, and pledged themselves to treat her with respectful consideration. She was accordingly admitted, and has thus far attended the lectures in all the departments, as well as surgical operations and dissections, personally participating in the latter. Nothing has transpired as yet to disprove the propriety of the action taken by the faculty and class. In so far as her presence in the lecture room has had any influence, it has been conducive to a more strict observance of decorum than is usual with medical classes, and any embarrassment which may have been felt by all parties has long since disappeared. It is understood that previous to her application to the Geneva College she had applied to be received at the institutions of Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, but without success. Geneva College will therefore be entitled to the distinction, meritorious or otherwise, of first practically exemplifying the experiment of opening the door of medical instruction to a female candidate for the medical profession.

Gleanings from Foreign Publications.

A mayor of a French city says that there are in it 802 dogs and 163 paupers, and calculates that the food consumed by the dogs would support all the poor in the whole commune.

An imperial ukase has been promulgated in Russia, which commands all civil functionaries who possess a fortune to state exactly, in their returns *by what means they acquired it.* This would make a good addendum to the income-tax.

The last descendant of Martin Luther, now living in Germany, and very poor, lately abjured the reformed, and adopted the Catholic religion. "My poverty, but not my will consents."—*Globe.*

A writer in the *Naval and Military Gazette* contends that the mousiache, acting as a respirator is a preservative from consumption. Hence, hairy-lipped regiments are more free from disease of the lungs than others.

A five shilling piece of Charles the II. was sold at Colonel Durant's sale on Monday last for £155. This was Simon's celebrated trial piece, with the inscription on the rim, and the identical coin presented by Simon himself to Lord Chancellor Clarendon. It was bought by a Mr. Bale.

The lectures of the Rev. John Foster, have been republished in America, with the omission of one on Slavery.

At a late meeting of the Scotch Antiquarian Society, there was exhibited the original death warrant of Mary Queen of Scots, and an autograph letter of her stern monitor John Knox.

OUR POLICY IN INDIA.—Lord Dalhousie, the newly appointed Governor-General, is reported to have said, that his business in India would be "not to carry on war there, but to send home cotton;" a sentiment worthy the representative of a great commercial nation.

In the Chancery Court, last week, it appeared that in "Varty *v.* Duncan," £2,000 had been spent to determine which party was liable to paint a board and whitewash a sign!

Mr. Hudson, M. P. at the Whitby Agricultural Society's annual dinner, stated that he had purchased landed property in the country to the amount of seven hundred thousand pounds.

SALE OF A YOUNG FEMALE SLAVE AT CLINTON, GEORGIA.—An Englishman, passing through Clinton, observed, opposite his hotel, a sale of negroes, and, on approaching the auctioneer's stand, discovered a young female negro for sale, who had just been married to a young man, a slave in the same town.—The reason of her being sold was to pay her master's debts, who was then in embarrassed circumstances. The poor creature seemed in the wildest grief; her hysterical screams and sobs were most heartrending; in fact, so exciting was the scene, that it seemed to affect even the callous-hearted slaveholders around, who were accustomed to such exhibitions. The young man, her husband, was not to be sold. The party who wished to buy his wife was a trader from the far South, and in all probability she would be separated from him forever, many hundreds of miles. A person in the town, with more humanity than the rest, wishing to prevent this separation, bought her in, much to the satisfaction of the bystanders. Thus, by a mere accident, was the nearest and dearest ties of life prevented from being sundered. No thanks, however, to the inhuman system of Slavery. The screams of ecstacy uttered by the young woman, as she rushed into the arms of her husband, who was standing near, were affecting to all who witnessed them.—*Report of a Respectable English Traveller.*

REAL CHRISTIANS.—An attempt was made in Elgin to get up a petition against the admission of Baron Rothschild to Parliament. We understand the petition began:—"We, the undersigned, being, not merely nominal, but real Christians," &c.—*John o'Groat Journal.*

Some time ago Messrs. SMITH O'BRIEN, DUFFY MEAGHER, MITCHELL, and other gentlemen, severed themselves from the Repeal Association, considering that body a body of humbugs. They had better opportunities of judging than we have, so we will not cavil at their opinion. The withdrawers were known as "Young Ireland," their principal organ, unquestionably an able one, being the *Nation.* From "Young Ireland" and the *Nation*, however, there is now a further withdrawal—that of Messrs. MITCHELL, &c. and *they*, in consequence of the disunion, must have an organ of their own, the *United Irishman.* United! To speak after the manner of unenlightened men, this is very Irish indeed. Then the United Irishmen have a motto from WOLFE TONE, expressive of their trust in the men of no property. As this limb lopped from "Young Ireland" will be called "Infant Ireland," would it not have been better to have adopted the child-hero motto—"Who's afraid?" Or, better still—

"Who fears to speak of ninety-eight?"

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL has declared in Conciliation Hall, that Mr. MITCHELL and his fellow-labourers are hired by the Government! to bring about some criminal outbreak!! Can drivelling, insincere drivelling too, go beyond this? It can. The Hereditary Liberator calls upon the Government to do its duty in the matter of this new paper, this *United Irishman;* that is, to put down the journal which, according to Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL himself, the Government itself had originated! These be thy gods, oh Ireland!—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

THE CRUIKSHANK TESTIMONIAL.—We shall be glad to see this testimonial on foot (says the *People's Journal*) convinced that Cruikshank has many claims upon public regard. Let us here mention a fact.—We have seen a copy of a small volume, entitled "The Drunkard," written by a humble teetotaller some years ago, illustrated with five etchings by Cruikshank. It was probably the study of this work which gave to Cruikshank's mind that series of contemplations that have resulted in his masterly work, "The Bottle." There is a striking similarity between one of the etchings in the book referred to, and one of the series of "The Bottle." And we mention this fact to encourage the humblest advocates of abstinence to believe that their labours are not in vain.

FATHER MAGUIRE POISONED.—The *Boyle Gazette* announced the death, under suspicious circumstances, of the brother and sister-in law of the late Rev. Thomas Maguire, the celebrated controversialist, the Rev. gentleman had been himself the victim of foul play in some quarter. The stomachs of the brothers were forwarded to Dublin for medical examination, and this day (Tuesday) I have learned that Dr. Brady has, after a careful analyzation, discovered a quantity of arsenic in the stomachs, quite sufficient to cause death. The demise of Mrs. Maguire following so close upon that of her husband, the inference is that she, too, did not die from natural causes. Suspicion has fallen upon a female domestic who resided for fourteen years with the Rev. Mr. Maguire, and who it is said, expected upon his death to be put in possession of some property which he held, but which he subsequently willed to his brother and family. It is supposed that the Rev. gentleman partook of the poison by accident.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Times.*

APPLICATION OF CHLOROFORM IN TETANUS.—A man servant in the household of Lady Dorothy Elizabeth Palk, the rectory, Enfield, cut off the top of his thumb. In ten days trismus (locked jaw) came on, attended with difficulty of swallowing, resembling hydrophobia; in three days more tetanus set in, affecting all the muscles of the body with painful spasmodic contractions and extreme rigidity; the head, neck, and lower extremities being bent backwards. In this case, Mr. Asbury, her Ladyship's medical attendant, saw that death must take place in a few hours, unless some powerful remedy were applied with success. Mr. Asbury determined on chloroform, with purgatives. The first application was on the second day of tetanus, when sleep was procured for 18 minutes: the third day it was applied twice, and procured sleep for 20 minutes each time. The chloroform has since been administered daily with the same success for 24 days. The young man can now walk alone and masticate food. The chloroform vapour was also applied to the wound, when, in two minutes, the thumb (being stiff and extended) dropped into the palm of the hand. The vapour was also applied to blistered surfaces on the back with equal success.

PUSEYISM IN A BUTTER STAMP.—The rev. Vicar of Thoverton carries his high Tractarian principles even out to his eating, and has actually sent a butter stamp, with the sign of the Cross, to the worthy farmer who supplies him. It was in this parish that the confessional system was reviled and derided so much, in consequence of the reports of revealed confessions which were spread therein. There are two factions to this day—one who declares that the confessor's wife told all the stories—another that the penitents themselves, in the lightness of their hearts, after having been duly shrived, told their neighbours what a lot of sins they had disposed of.—*Western Times.*

CHLOROFORM IN MIDWIFERY.—This new vaulable agent was exhibited to a young woman aged 21, the wife of a foundryman at Banbury, by Mr. Stanton Wise. The patient was in labour with her first child, and having exp